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SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1917

大正四年十月廿七日

10 CENTS

20,000 DESTITUTE, 2,000 LIVES LOST BY HALIFAX FIRE

Not a House Escapes Some
Damage; Loss Estimated
At £6,000,000

4,000 TONS T-N-T
Explodes when Ships Clash
In Harbor; Feel Shock
Sixty Miles Off

U.S. RUSHING AID
Congress Asked for Five
Million Dollars To Re-
lieve Stricken City

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
New York, December 9.—A telegram from Halifax states that 20,000 persons are destitute. The damage is estimated at £6,000,000. The heaviest loss of life was amongst the children, some schools being wiped out. Earlier messages said that part of Halifax, Nova Scotia, is on fire as the result of the collision of two steamers, one of which, an American vessel, contained ammunition. The explosion has severed wire communications with Halifax. Every House Damaged
The fire was got under control in the afternoon. Not a house in Halifax escaped damage. Relief trains are speeding towards Halifax from New York, Boston and Portland, Maine.
The explosion occurred in the harbor, at 8 o'clock in the morning, opposite Rockingham, a suburb of Halifax. The crews of the colliding ships were all killed.
It is said that the munition ship carried 4,000 tons of tri-nitro-toluol. The explosion caused a tidal wave 40 feet high, which washed over the railroad, destroying 400 cars and scores of locomotives.
Hundreds of buildings have been destroyed or damaged. The Halifax cables are interrupted and the cable station has been damaged.
Collision in Storm
A fierce storm was blowing in Halifax harbor when the collision occurred between an outward-bound Belgian relief-ship and the American vessel carrying munitions. The concussion of the explosion broke windows sixty miles off, killed a telegraphist four miles away and blew freight-cars off the tracks at a distance of two miles. The pilot of the relief-ship, who has been rescued, says that burning oil spread over the forepart of the ship after the collision.
Bitter cold is adding to the sufferings of the homeless and the area swept by the fire is now sheathed in ice. The best residential portion of the town escaped the fire, though it was damaged by the explosion.
The greatest loss of life was at Richmond, a suburb composed mostly of small wooden houses. No trace has been left of many families except burned bones.
There were no troops awaiting embarkation at the time.
Deathroll of 2,000
London, December 9.—A telegram from Montreal states that the latest figures of the death list in the Halifax disaster total over 2,000, while 5,000 persons were injured. A blizzard is intensifying the sufferings of those who have been rendered homeless, while, owing to lack of accommodation, the dead are being piled in the parks and open spaces as they are extricated from the ruins.
The first account from Reuter's correspondent at Halifax says that one-third of the city is in ruins. The King has telegraphed to the Governor-General of Canada, expressing his true sympathy with the people of Halifax in their grievous calamity.
The Canadian Premier, Sir Robert Borden, who had been speaking at Amherst, went to Halifax and helped in the organization of relief.
Re-open Communication
Ottawa, December 7.—Communication with Halifax was re-established (Continued on Page 2)

British Commercial Body Hosts To Americans at "Get Together" Feast Last Night

Shanghai Businessmen of two Great English-Speaking
Races Pledge Trade Co-operation In Far East

One of the pleasantest and in many ways one of the most significant dinners in Shanghai's gracious dinner history was that which was given last night in the Shanghai Club. The Committee of the British Chamber of Commerce were hosts to the committees of the American Association of China and the American Chamber of Commerce. It was a "get-together" function in which the representatives here of the two great English-speaking races really got together in a spirit of heart-warming fellowship and understanding.

The banquet hall had been specially decorated for the occasion with British and American flags and bunting, flowers and greenery. Mr. John Johnstone, Chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce, presided, supported by Consul-General Thomas Sammons, Mr. J. J. Connell, President of the American Association of China, Sir Everard Fraser, Mr. A. Burns, President of the American Chamber of Commerce, Mr. E. C. Pearce, Chairman of the Municipal Council, Mr. W. L. Merriman, the American member of the same body, and Mr. Frederic Coleman, the well known lecturer and worker

in the Entente cause, who spoke with eloquence and feeling of the drawing together, first of Britain and France and then of Britain and America, which he had as an American witness during the last seventeen years, principally as a business man in Paris, London and Washington.

Chairman Johnstone, after proposing the toasts to King George and President Wilson, launched the oratorical menu with a felicitous little speech which set everything going right by drawing attention to the fact that Americans and British had stood together as Allies in China long ago and now they were standing together as Allies on the battlefields of France and Flanders and were also preparing to stand together again out here as Allies not only militarily but commercially. This was the keynote of the evening's talk without going into details, all the speakers promising on behalf of their organizations the heartiest co-operation against the enemy. It was altogether a most promising start in a most welcome movement and Consul-General Sammons and the other American speakers plainly intimated that they had in mind a strong "follow up."

International Fleet Is Urged by Daniels

Idea Is To Keep Universal
Peace; Describes U. S.
Navy's Huge Expansion

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Washington, December 9.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels, in his annual report, asks a budget for the coming year of \$31,000,000,000 but explains that it will be necessary to ask for additional funds as the Congressional session proceeds. He quotes the following increases in the navy since January 1:

The naval force of officers and men from 19,500 to 320,000; reserve officers and men from a few hundred to 49,000; the monthly expenditure from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000; ships in commission from 300 to over 1,000. The American patrol-stations which have been authorized abroad will be operating in 1918.

Mr. Josephus Daniels suggests an international navy after the war, to keep universal peace, each power assigning units thereto proportionate to its wealth and population and thereby obviating competitive programs of costly naval construction.

INDIAN PLOTS ADMITTED BY U.S. GERMAN CONSULS

Von Brinken Thinks It 'Best
Way to Save Country
Further Exposures'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
San Francisco, December 8.—Herr von Brinken, formerly connected with the German Consulate here, Herr G. Rodiek, late German Consul at Honolulu and Herr Schroeder, his successor, have pleaded guilty to conspiracy to foment revolution in India. Von Brinken said that they thought thus best to serve their country by avoiding further exposures, whereupon the Court remarked: "The less said about these cases, the better for Germany."

Ecuador's Relations With Berlin Severed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Guayaquil, December 8.—It is officially announced that Ecuador has broken off diplomatic relations with Germany.

Tokio Stock Exchange Is Destroyed By Fire

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press
Tokio, December 10.—The Stock Exchange building was destroyed by fire this morning.

Cotton Hands' Wages Dispute Is Settled

Conference Secures Advance To
Hold Good Until June
In Next Year

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, December 7.—The conference of cotton employers and operatives, held at Manchester, on the suggestion of the Ministry of Labor, has agreed to recommend the following settlement in the wages question: That an advance of 15 per cent be paid from the week ending on the 15th, after which there shall be no change until the week ending June 10, 1918.

The Federation of Master Cotton-Spinners and the Bolton Master Cotton-Spinners Association have approved the terms of this settlement.

The delegates of the card-roomers and spinners have also confirmed the settlement. It is anticipated that the weavers will decide to do the same on Monday.

General satisfaction is felt throughout Lancashire that the wages question has been settled for at least six months.

TRACE BOLO INFLUENCE TO ITALIAN PARLIAMENT

Three Ex-Deputies Arrested On
Charge of Complicity With
Renegade Frenchman

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Rome, December 7.—Ex-Deputies Binnanno, Brunicardi and Dini have been arrested on a charge of complicity in the Bolo affair.

INDIAN RUMOR AGITATES JAPAN COTTON MARKET

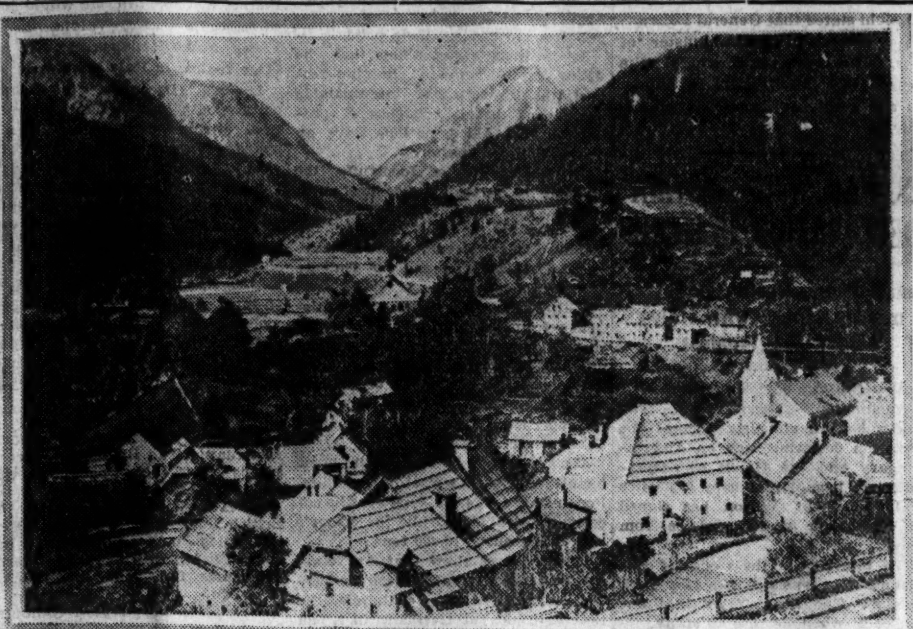
Report Council Bills To Be
Curtailed To Rs. 4,000,000
Next Week

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Osaka, December 8.—The report that Indian Council Bills next week will be curtailed to four million Rupees is causing great anxiety among cotton importers here.

The Weather

Very cloudy and misty, but rather fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 51.3 and the minimum 29.3, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 45.5 and 38.1.

Udine And Pass Recently Captured by Germans And Austrians



Scene in Udine, near where General Cadorna's forces temporarily stemmed the Austro-German push. The photo gives an excellent idea of the terrain which presents so many difficulties to the struggling armies.

Kaiser Is Ready With New Peace Overtures Is Pacifists' Report

London More Interested In
Austrian Talk Of Co-operation
On Western Front

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, Dec. 9.—Pacifist quarters are circulating rumors of renewed peace overtures from Germany. These are discredited, but the matter will probably be raised during the debate on a vote of credit on Wednesday.

Meanwhile, a speech by Count Czernin, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, to a Hungarian delegation at Budapest, is regarded as foreshadowing that the Austrians will participate in a big German offensive on the western front. Count Czernin said: "If the general war situation assumes a different aspect, which is not impossible, if big events happen on other fronts, then I would heartily welcome the moment which found us fighting on the other fronts with our allies."

NEW ADVISER TO CHINA ARRIVES FROM AMERICA

Dr. William Cullen Dennis, Au-
thority on International Law,
Is On Way To Peking

Dr. William Cullen Dennis of Washington, D.C., arrived here yesterday from Vancouver en route to Peking, where he will become legal adviser to the Chinese Government. He is accompanied by his family. He left for Peking last night.

Dr. Dennis is a recognized authority on international law. Up to the time when he retired from official life in 1911 to practice law in Washington, Dr. Dennis had handled many cases of international arbitration for the United States Government. Before entering the service of the government, in which he remained five years, he had served as professor of law in the University of Illinois, Stanford University, George Washington University and Columbia University.

U. S. Plans to Place Two Million Troops On the West Front

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Washington, December 7.—The latest estimates of the War Department provide for the maintenance of a fighting force of 2,000,000 men on the western front.

Britain's Man-Power Subject of Conference

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, December 8.—The Times says that it is understood that important conferences on man-power were held yesterday at the Ministry of National Service and Downing Street.

Lisbon Government Ousted By Pro-Ally Revolutionists

After 3 Days' Fierce Fighting Capitulates To Former
Minister to Berlin; All Quiet Now

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Lisbon, December 8.—After three days' fierce fighting between the troops faithful to the Government and the revolutionaries under Senhor Paes, formerly Minister to Berlin, the Government, in order to avoid disastrous consequences in the army, proposed a cessation of hostilities and resigned. Lisbon is now under the control of the military.

Parliament lacks a quorum. Some infantry regiments, a cavalry regiment and part of an artillery regiment are supporting the revolutionaries. The Rodo railway station has been damaged by hand-grenades. The tramway-service is entirely suspended.

The cruiser Vasco-da-Gama and the torpedo-boat Guadiana fired on the town. The revolutionaries, entrenched in Edward VII Park, repelled the Government troops, with heavy losses.

When the cruiser Vasco-da-Gama, on which the Ministers were installed, commenced to fire on the city, the revolutionary leader, Senhor Paes, wirelessed that, if the bombardment did not cease, the forts would reply, whereupon the firing ceased.

Madrid, December 8.—Telegrams

from the frontier describe outbreaks against the Government in Lisbon and Oporto. Details of what occurred in Lisbon are lacking.

In Oporto, the shops and bakeries were looted, two persons were killed and sixty are in hospital. The crowd cheered the soldiers, who kept at a distance. A general strike was proclaimed on the 5th, the day of the outbreak and order re-established.

Later.—The Oporto Revolution has been successful. The Government has resigned and Senhor Alfonso Costa has formed a Provisional Government, which includes Senhor Sidonio Paes, formerly Minister at Berlin.

All is quiet in Lisbon and Oporto. The Spanish Minister at Lisbon sends a message that tranquillity has been restored.

A manifesto issued by the Revolutionary Committee affirms its determination to stand alongside Great Britain and the other allies of Portugal and to fulfil Portugal's international obligations.

Senhor Machado will remain temporarily President of the Republic, but Senhor Pimentado Castro will replace him after the Revolutionary Cabinet has been formed.

BRITISH FREE-TRADERS UNDER WAR INFLUENCE

Some on Committee Agree To
Taxing Imports; Opposed
To General Tariff

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, December 8.—The Daily Telegraph states that the final report of the Lord Balfour of Burleigh Committee on trade after the war is now in the hands of the Premier. It consists of a majority and two minority reports.

One of the minority reports advocates an *ad valorem* tariff of ten per cent on imported manufactures. The Free Trade minority report opposes a general tariff.

The majority report, which some of the Free Trade members of the committee support, advocates a tariff on manufactures with a maximum below ten per cent.

AMERICAN DESTROYER JACOB JONES IS SUNK

43 of Crew and Commander,
Secretary Daniels' Brother-in-
Law, Are Saved

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Washington, December 8.—The American destroyer Jacob Jones was torpedoed and sunk, in the war-zone, on Thursday. Many of the crew were lost. It is officially announced that the Commander, who is a brother-in-law of the Secretary of the Navy, has been saved and also 43 of the crew.

Hebron Is Occupied By Allenby's Troops

In Mesopotamia, too, Turks Are
Kept on Run by British
And Russians

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, December 7.—An official despatch from Palestine states that General Sir Edmund Allenby has occupied Hebron, twenty miles south-west of Jerusalem.

An official despatch from Mesopotamia reports: "We pursued the Turks as far as Kara Tepeh, a village 25 miles northward of Dell Abbas, through which the enemy were driven on Wednesday, after a sharp engagement. The pursuit has been carried out through difficult country, but the British troops, with the Russians on their right flank, have shown great endurance in overcoming all obstacles. "Between December 3 and 5, we took 227 prisoners and two field-guns."

RUMANIA ACCEPTS ARMISTICE; WHOLE FRONT NOW QUIET

Protest They are Still
Rejecting all Efforts
At Fraternisation

LENINISTS SHAKY

Kaledin-Korniloff Opposi-
tion Increases; Strong
Measures Ordered

GERMAN CONTROL

Army of Organisers to Dis-
tribute Russian Food And
Other Supplies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 8.—A wireless Rumanian official communique states that the Rumanians have decided to accept the armistice and hostilities have been suspended along the whole front. The enemy have applauded the decision, but the Rumanians have maintained a dignified attitude and rejected attempts at fraternisation.

The Russian wireless service publishes a significant proclamation by the Bolshevik regime, in which admissions are made which indicate that powerful counter-forces are now at work. The proclamation, after attempting to excite passions by accusing the Cadets of lavishly financing the counter-revolution, states that General Kaledin, assisted by General Korniloff, has declared a state of war in the region of the Don and is hindering the supply of bread to the front.

Moscow Menaced
General Kaledin is collecting forces and menacing Moscow and other towns. General Duttyff (?), in the region of the Ural, has arrested the Military Revolutionary Committee at Orenburg and is endeavoring to cut off the supply of bread from Siberia to the front.

General Karauloff is attacking two places in the Caucasus. Gen. Rada, in the Ukraine, is drawing troops to the Don region and is hindering the distribution of the Bolshevik military forces which have been ordered to suppress the counter-revolution.

The proclamation says that the revolution is endangered and armed resistance will be offered to the counter-revolutionaries. It decrees that all places where counter-revolutionary detachments are discovered are to be in a state of siege.

Negotiations of any kind are forbidden, people and railwaymen assisting the counter-revolutionaries are threatened with the direst penalties and the leaders of the conspiracy are declared outlaws.

Korniloff Joins Kaledin
General Korniloff has joined General Kaledin, the Hetman of the Cossacks. It is stated that General Korniloff, with four squadrons of Cossacks, avoiding the railways, is riding southwards. The Bolshevik News Agency announces that the newspaper Den publishes telegrams from the region of the Don which indicate that General Kaledin is at Novo-Kherkask. All the other districts of the Don are in the hands of the Soviets and the Ukrainian Parliament.

It is believed that General Kaledin is preparing to make an armed demonstration and the Government is taking most vigorous measures to repel him.

A telegram from The Hague states that Germany is preparing an army of organisers to take over the task of distributing Russian food and other supplies. It is especially hoped to secure fats.

Bolsheviks Seize Property
A Russian wireless message states that the Bolshevik regime proclaims all lands, live and dead stock, farm produce and buildings to be national property. Private ownership of land is abolished.

The houses of the landowners are to serve as public schools, hospitals, shelters and theaters and the local Land Committees are ordered to

safeguard them from destruction and pillage.

The Petrograd correspondent of the Daily Telegraph states that a decree was published on the 6th, announcing the annulment of foreign loans and the cessation of the payment of interest. Another decree abolishes law-courts and lawyers, replacing them by revolutionary tribunals.

Lenin has completed his scheme for undermining the Constituent Assembly by a system of continual re-elections at the instance of the local soviets.

The Maximalist organ Pravda threatens the Cadets with violence, reminding them of the fate of General Dukhomin.

Siberia is Independent

Petrograd, December 8.—The newspaper Narod, after giving a list of the Ministers forming the new Siberian Government, says that the Siberians refuse to send supplies to Russia, especially Petrograd, as they would fall into the hands of the Germans.

Trotsky and the other Maximalist Commissioners have decreed the appointment of Moses Salomonovich Uritsky as Commissioner for the Election of the Constituent Assembly and given him practically autocratic powers.

The Bolsheviks announce that they are sure of five seats, the Cadets of four and the Revolutionary Socialists of one in the Moscow elections for the Constituent Assembly. Despite the bad weather and the great distances they have to travel, it is stated that 75 to 80 per cent of the electors have polled their votes, mostly for the Bolsheviks, who promise most.

Britain Holds Russians

A note from the British Government, refusing to repatriate the two Russians interned in England, was delivered at the Bolshevik headquarters, on Thursday. The uneasiness of the British residents here is increasing.

The Germans have warned Russian aviators distributing Maximalist proclamations that they will be shot if they are taken prisoners.

The Maximalist Commissioners have suppressed all newspapers continuing to print advertisements, notwithstanding the announcement that advertisements are a State monopoly.

The Maximalists announce that, under the agreement for a 12 days' armistice, signed at Brest Litovsk, aircraft flights over the enemy country and also within ten versts of the belligerents' own lines are stopped, while troops numbering a division or over may not be moved unless the orders were given prior to December 5.

Ask 6 Months' Armistice

The newspaper Pravda says that the Maximalists proposed an armistice for six months.

The Bolshevik News Agency announces that the meeting of the Petrograd Soviet, today, received the delegation deputed to arrange the armistice, who presented their report, the discussion of which was adjourned. The bourgeois newspapers, commenting on the armistice, accuse the Bolsheviks of yielding on all points.

The Soviet Press replies to these attacks by declaring that the Government of the Soviets has not concluded an armistice, nor a peace contrary to the interests of the Russian or Allied peoples.

Soldiers' Drunken Orgy
Crowds of sailors, on Saturday, sacked the wine-cellars of the Winter Palace and sold thousands of bottles of the most expensive wines in the streets. Drunken soldiers were lying about in the snow. Eventually, the People's Commissaries sent detachments of Red Guards, who flooded the cellars.

In consequence of the soldiers looting the cellars, the Government has taken measures to destroy all stocks of alcohol.

Armed sailors today arrested forty of the employees of the State Bank, who, nevertheless, refuse to serve under the Maximalist regime.

A Maximalist newspaper announces that several detachments of Red Guards and sailors have been sent to Tobolsk, to guard the ex-Tsar.

Carson Backs Rumania

London, December 7.—At the inaugural meeting of the Anglo-Rumanian Society, at the Mansion House, today, Sir Edward Carson scouted the idea of a league of nations, of which they had had experience in the disregard of the treaty to preserve Belgium.

Rumania had entered the war to maintain her very existence. He denounced the recent developments of peace-talk as most mischievous and misleading. No one nation could end the war by attaining its own selfish ends. The Allies were fighting for a great ideal, namely, the establishment of freedom and the right to live without everlastingly contemplating a renewal of hostilities and to enable the whole world to live peacefully. He did not know any possible end of this war which

did not maintain the rights of Rumanian and Serbia as much as those of Great Britain and the British Empire.

Addressing the Rumanian Minister, Sir Edward Carson asserted:—"If there is any compromise outside what I have laid down it will not be the present Government which will make such an ignominious peace."

Sir Edward Carson said that he believed the British would never withdraw from the war until, with the concurrence of their allies, they had attained a satisfactory end.

Seek Safety in Japan

Osaka, December 9.—The Shimonoeki correspondent of the Osaka Mainichi states that General Polivanoff, a former Russian Minister of War, has arrived via Korea, to take refuge, with his family, in Japan. He any reside at Nagasaki temporarily.

U.S. WAR WITH AUSTRIA DECLARATION IS SIGNED

Senate Passes Resolution Unanimously, House with Only One Vote Against

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, December 7.—The Senate has unanimously adopted the resolution declaring war on Austria-Hungary and the House of Representatives has adopted it by 363 votes to 1. President Wilson has signed the declaration, which operates from tonight.

The minority in the House of Representatives consisted of a New York Socialist. The members walked out in a body when he rose to speak.

Mr. Henry D. Flood, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the House, said that the passage of the resolution unanimously was essential for the welfare of the Allies.

Senator Henry C. Lodge urged the declaration of war against Turkey and Bulgaria. He said that the Turks are a scourge to Europe and to Christendom and their country was the birthplace of countless massacres and cruelties, especially since Turkey had been under the domination of Germany.

Senator William J. Stone, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, remarked that it was difficult to find in history a meaner or baser figure than King Ferdinand of Bulgaria.

New York, December 8.—At the Pennsylvania Society dinner, Senator Lodge, the leader of the Republican Party in the Senate, said that there must be no truce and no bargaining with Germany. Her word was worthless and there was no hope of a final settlement, except by physical guarantees won on the battlefield.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt said that Austria-Hungary and Turkey are not nations, but racial tyrannies and neither democracy nor civilization were safe while those States existed in their present form.

Concert Tonight

Another concert by the popular trio of Italian opera singers, Signor Scamuzzi, Mme. De Revers and Mlle. Ruse—will be given tonight at the Victoria Theater. This will be their fifth concert of their present tour. Their popularity is still unabated. They will sing a special program to-night.

ECONOMIC SUPERIORITY OF ALLIES IS SHOWN

Paris Paper Quotes Figures Proving Enormous Advantage in Supplies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 7.—Le Temps writes that President Wilson utters a formidable menace when he says that, if the Germans, after the war is over, still continue to live under their masters interested in disturbing the peace of the world, it might be impossible to admit them to free economic intercourse. Such an economic threat is a sure means to compel them to change their policy.

It is their revictualing that the Allies should hamper. In this respect, the Entente has incomparable power and in all branches of production the Allied nations have an overwhelming superiority.

In the matter of foodstuffs, the enemy's resources in rice are about 100,000 tons as against 94,000,000 for the countries of the Entente. In Indian corn the enemy countries have about 7,000,000 tons and the Entente 80,000,000 tons.

With regard to rubber, the statistical returns for 1915 give 130,000 for the Entente, while the enemy's part amounts to almost nothing. In the statistics of the production of tin, lead and nickel, there are also enormous disproportions to the advantage of the Entente.

Wool, silk and cotton are in great quantities at the disposal of the Allies. For instance, 224,000 tons of silk cocoons are available, while the enemy's part is but about 16,000 tons.

These figures show that, by refusing Germany, after the war, a certain amount of raw materials, the Entente could put Germany in a bad corner and cause her a very serious economic crisis.

20,000 Destitute, 2,000 Lives Lost

(Continued from Page 1)

this afternoon. One-half of the north end of the city has been destroyed. The dead are lying thick in the streets and the hospitals are so overcrowded that many of the injured are compelled to go without treatment.

Aid From America

Washington, December 7.—Joint resolutions appropriating \$35,000,000 for the relief of the stricken people of Halifax have been introduced into the House.

President Wilson has telegraphed: "In the presence of the awful disaster at Halifax, the people of the United States offer their noble brethren of the Dominion their heartfelt sympathy and grief, as is fitting at this time, when, to the ties of community of speech and material interests, are added strong bonds of union in the common cause of devotion to the supreme duties of national existence."

MAIL HERE; NO DELIVERY

A large American mail was received here yesterday from Vancouver but no distribution to boxes or delivery was made by the American post office. It is expected to be delivered today.

Damon and Pythias

Count Andrassy Admits Austria Ambitious For Large Italian Regions

'Must Have Mountain Dominating Cattaro and It Would Be a Mistake to Leave Valona'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, December 9.—Addressing a Hungarian delegation, Count Andrassy, the Hungarian Premier, declared that Austria must have Lowcen (the mountain dominating Cattaro) and it would be a mistake to leave Valona in the hands of the Italians. Austria held large regions in Italy in pawn.

London, December 9.—Reuter's correspondent at Italian headquarters, wiring on Thursday evening, stated:—"Despite his boasting, the enemy has only gained a Pyrrhic victory. His losses have been extraordinary in comparison with the unending waves of humanity. The Alpini finally fell fighting, surrounded by heaps of Austrian dead."

Reuter's correspondent reported yesterday: "The British and French troops have now occupied their assigned positions in the front line. The Montello hills, which the British hold in strength, extend ten miles and are situated in a curve formed by the Piave where it debouches from the mountains to the plain."

The Montello region commands 30 miles of the valley of the Piave and overlooks two main roads by which the enemy can invade the country on the side of the Piave coming from Feltre. These hills form the last bulwark in the way of an Austro-German descent from the eastern side of Monte Grappa."

Reuter's correspondent cabled today that the Austro-German forces are continuously bombarding the positions occupied by the British and French troops, especially Montello Hills, where the British are encamped. No particular object apparently is being served.

Rome, December 9.—An official communique yesterday reported:—"There were patrol encounters, yesterday, on Asiago Plateau, 150 of our aeroplanes machine-gunned and bombed the enemy's lines, causing damage and losses and explosions in ammunition dumps."

An official communique today re-

ports:—"Our batteries on Asiago Plateau heavily shelled the hostile forces. A French patrol, between the Brenta and the Piave, brought in some prisoners."

"Our aeroplanes effectively bombarded the enemy's lines of communication on Asiago Plateau and used their machine-guns against the enemy's troops, while our aeroplanes dropped four tons of bombs on the enemy's encampments."

Paris, December 9.—The French troops now occupy a sector of the Italian front in a most inhospitable shell-swept zone, where they face a crack German corps. The French relieved their Italian comrades in this sector under very hard conditions, having to erect hurried modern defensive works on the ground where the Italian retreat had stopped and where trenches, shelters, communication trenches, artillery observation posts, etc., are being dug and built under heavy enemy fire.

Not far from the French trenches is the British sector. Thus is being affirmed once more the unity of the Entente and the brotherhood of its armies.

PALE LIPS ARE A WARNING.

The first place where anaemia, or thin blood, shows is in the lips and gums and the membranes that line the eye lids. You may be naturally pale and still be healthy, but when these membranes lose their bright red colour your blood is deficient in quantity or colour.

Thin blood is a danger; it invites disease. As the organisms of the blood have to repel disease germs, thin blood means less power to do this. For instance, when you cut yourself, the wound does not heal so quickly if your blood is thin and weak.

To build up the blood there is one remedy that has been a household word for a generation—Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people. These pills tone up the entire system, make the blood rich and red, strengthen the nerves, increase the appetite, put colour in the cheeks and lips, and drive away that unnatural tired feeling. Good, wholesome food and fresh air will do the rest. Begin Dr. Williams' pink pills today; you can get them from chemists everywhere, also from the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., 96 Sechen Road, Shanghai, one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8.00 post free.

China Realty Co., Ltd.

39 NANKING ROAD

HOUSES FOR SALE

HOUSES FOR RENT

No. 13 Rue Moliere—Detached Residence containing drawing room, dining room, reception room, three bedrooms, two baths, modern sanitary plumbing, hot and cold water, servants' quarters. Rent Tls. 115.00 per month.

LAND FOR SALE

In sizes to suit purchaser

SOOCHOW CREEK

Land For Sale—Creek Frontage

Building Lots in all parts of both Settlements.

China Realty Co., Ltd.

39 NANKING ROAD

TEL. ADDRESS "GARAGE"

NOTICE

Having purchased the Goodwill and Business of the late Central Garage Co., Ltd., we are now prepared to execute or give estimates for the following:
Motor Car and Cycle Repairs
Body-building and Painting
Winter Tops, etc., etc.
Charging Accumulators
Mr. J. B. Taylor has been appointed manager of the above as well as of our Hiring and Sales Departments.

HIRE DEPARTMENT

\$4.00 per hour
5-seater Closed Cars
5-seater Open Cars
\$5.00 per hour
7-seater Open Cars

TELEPHONE
3809

MOTOR CARS Expected Shortly:

Willys-Knight Model 88-4 Touring
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APPEAL BEGUN IN SUIT AGAINST EXCHANGE

Mr. I. R. Michael Asks Reversal
Of Decision Of British
Supreme Court

The appeal in the case of Mr. I. R. Michael against the Shanghai Stock Exchange in which he sought to compel the latter to acknowledge him a member was started in the British Supreme Court yesterday, with the full court sitting. The first decision of the court was against the plaintiff.

Mr. N. C. Home began a long argument on behalf of the plaintiff. Mr. R. F. C. Master is counsel for the defendants.

Mr. Home in opening said the plaintiff in the original action claimed that he had been unlawfully deprived of his rights as a member of the Stock Exchange, and claimed re-instatement. The defence practically was that he was lawfully deprived of his rights to membership, and the defendants also set up the Statute of Limitations. There would appear to be practically no issue of fact as between the parties, and the evidence submitted on behalf of the plaintiff was all documentary evidence which had been admitted before the parties went into court, he continued. The defendants, it was true, did have certain witnesses, but counsel would submit that their evidence was not very, if at all, material to the real issues, which were purely legal issues. Mr. Home added, however, that he would not appeal against the judgment on the ground of wrongful admission of evidence.

Mr. Home went on that the main question was whether the defendants rightfully or wrongfully removed the plaintiff from membership. The Stock Exchange was a company incorporated under section 25, sub-section 1 of the Hongkong Companies Ordinance of 1865 and not under the Ordinance of 1877, as was wrongfully stated in the statement of claim and wrongfully admitted in the statement of defence. That mistake arose from the printed rules of the defendants. The Ordinance of 1865 was practically the English act of 1862. Counsel did not know that this was of much importance, but although the defendant company was apparently an unlimited company it was really an unlimited company because the memorandum stated no limit for the amount of guarantee.

The first question on which Mr. Home said he would make a submission came under section 19, sub-section 1, which provided that the articles of association should be printed and signed by each subscriber in the presence of and be attested by one witness at the least; and that the articles should bind members. In this case it appeared that certain printed articles of association were filed but they were not signed and therefore the signatures were not witnessed, and counsel's submission was that those articles, not complying with the requirements of the Ordinance, were invalid, and therefore they were in the position of having the company without articles of association. He did not suggest, however, that the Company was not incorporated.

Mr. Home then cited the Ho Tung case in Hongkong in support of his argument that the company's articles were invalid.

Mr. Home said that the next part of his argument covered a considerably more important matter. Assuming the court was against him and that the articles were in force, the next question was: Were the articles complied with so as to validate the acts of the Stock Exchange? He ought first to mention the fact that there were several sets of rules in existence—the original rules, certain amended rules to come into force January, 1915, and further amended rules to come into force at the end of 1912. None of these amended rules was valid because rule 41 of the original rules provided that the repeal or alteration of rules should be by special resolution which should be passed by a two-thirds majority. The altered rules did not affect counsel, but he submitted they could only look at the original rules and not at any later rules.

On December 9, 1910, Mr. Home added, the defendants, by their committee, suspended the plaintiff from membership and they contended in their statement of claim and in the former court proceedings that they legally suspended him. Plaintiff was expelled at a later date, and it was with his expulsion that counsel had to deal more particularly. The learned Assistant Judge, in his judgment, had held that the suspension of the plaintiff was illegal, because the committee had only got power of suspension in certain few cases and this case did not fall within their category. After his suspension, steps were taken for expulsion, and apparently the expulsion was meant to take effect under rule 38. The latter rule stated that special notice of the proposed expulsion meeting must be posted within three days of suspension and exhibited in the Stock Exchange. The suspension of the plaintiff took place on December 9, 1910, and the notice of meeting was dated March 28, 1911—or more than three months and a half later.

The Judge—But that suspension was bad.

Mr. Home—That suspension has been held to be bad.

The Judge—Then there is no appeal on that?

Mr. Home—No, but my submission is that one has to look at the de facto position. De facto, the plaintiff was suspended.

The Judge—Yes, but he might have a right of action for his suspension.

Mr. Home—I mean de facto, by the act of the defendants themselves, he was suspended and had been suspended.

ed for a much longer period than three days. Then I submit that the defendants cannot come into court and say that the invalidity of these suspension proceedings entitles them to break this rule, because that is what it comes to. In their statement of defence they stated that the suspension was lawful. I contend that the defendants are estopped from setting up the fact of the illegality of that de facto suspension.

The Judge—There is no plea of estoppel. We are going to decide this case on the pleadings.

Mr. Home—It did not arise on the pleadings.

The Judge—Then it is not going to arise now. I mean they cannot shift their ground.

Mr. Home—And their ground was that the suspension was legal. They were bound to give notice within three days from the suspension, or their notice of the meeting for expulsion was invalid. I submit that they are bound by their own act. The plaintiff was in fact suspended. The defendants should have given notice within three days, and under section 38 this notice is clearly invalid.

Mr. Home added that in all cases of forfeiture the law must be complied with with the utmost strictness. Here they were taking away from the plaintiff his rights and his right to make a living, and the defendants, in order to justify the forfeiture, had to carry it out clearly and cleanly. The Committee having suspended him, their act must be immediately ratified by a general meeting, otherwise it fell to the ground. It was the duty of the committee to start the subsequent machinery in motion within three days. They did not do that; they waited for three months, so counsel contended that the subsequent action of the committee, in starting that machinery in motion, was invalid. The case was adjourned until today.

American Decorated By King Albert



Kenneth Procter Littauer, American newspaperman, now flying in the Franco-Belgian Escadrille, who has just been decorated by King Albert of Belgium with the order of Leopold the Second and the rank of Chevalier.

Britain's National Debt Is £3,000,000 Higher; What It Means In Way of Taxes

London, Oct. 27.—The clearest and gravest figures of the cost of the war yet issued are given in the report of the select Committee on National Expenditure issued last night. In brief, they are as follows as reported in The Daily Mail:

The cost of the war up to September was £5,000,000,000.

The permanent addition to the nation's debt was £3,000,000,000.

Every six months of war adds to the nation's debt another £1,000,000,000.

The real meaning of these figures can be shown thus: To meet a national debt of £1,000,000,000 there must be raised by taxation every year £45,000,000. That is to say, every man, woman, and child must pay £1 a head per annum practically for the rest of their lives. Up to the present, therefore, to pay merely the annual instalments of the new debt due to the war will take £3 from every pocket—or for a family of four, say £12 yearly—roughly the cost of providing continuously for the guarding of a post by a single sentry of the Royal Defence Corps is £850 a year. The number of such

being taken to give effect to those instructions. Some such reports were received at the time, but not subsequently, and many of the suggestions they contained do not appear to have received thorough consideration at the War Office, nor were the improvements that had been effected in one command communicated as a general rule to the others.

"Many large economies have, however, undoubtedly been made, but we are of opinion that the Army Council should again to all the commands at home and abroad a circular letter emphasizing the need for further economies."

The Committee characterise as inadequate the checking of waste in the consumption of stores or equipment by inspection, and say, "The cost of providing continuously for the guarding of a post by a single sentry of the Royal Defence Corps is £850 a year. The number of such

posts maintained, and the method of staffing them, should be considered.

The Committee are "impressed by the magnitude of the number of Army units maintained at home, and consider that the matter should be again reviewed as a whole by the General Staff and by the War Cabinet. We consider it very desirable that an inquiry, on a comprehensive scale, should at once be set on foot in the United Kingdom with a view to the reduction of Army establishments where man-power could be economised without loss of efficiency."

Shell Cases Waste

"There is at the present time in France and at a British port an immense accumulation of used brass shell-cases and wooden shell-boxes, to the value of several millions of pounds. Adequate arrangements do not appear to have been made for their return and for their re-use, and meantime the manufacture of new brass cases and wooden boxes proceeds. There is a considerable wastage of small-arms ammunition by the troops, cartridges being sometimes thrown away unused to lessen the weight of the bandoliers."

In regard to the Ministry of Munitions there are mentioned "serious instances of lack of financial control" and of want of co-ordination in buying between different Government Departments." The Committee say: "We are of opinion that the Treasury, as at present constituted, cannot exercise such control as we think necessary, but that, with proper assistance, which could be drawn from among the men of experience in industry and finance at present engaged in the Ministry or elsewhere, an organisation could be developed which have the necessary knowledge and power."

The Committee recommend the Treasury to insist on a more complete co-ordination between Government Departments in the purchase of munitions of war and the materials required for their manufacture.

Dealing with the Wheat Commission's purchases in Australia, the Committee mention a purchase of fourteen million quarters, involving about £26,000,000. Owing to shortage of shipping the bulk of this wheat is still in Australia. The Commission arranged with the Commonwealth Government for the storage of the flour into which the wheat is being converted, but it is feared that much of the flour will be wasted if ships are not soon provided.

Owing to the reserves of wheat in this country being often stored in unsuitable buildings and to the fact that low grade grain unfit for long keeping has been imported, the estimated probable loss on the year's trading is £2,000,000 but the figure will probably be higher.

National Service Piasco

The total expenditure of the National Service Department from its commencement at the end of December, 1916 to August 8, 1917, was £23,720,000. The officials lent to the Department included officials receiving salaries of £1,000 a year, and in one case of £1,500. "It seems that the work required to be done by these officials could have been adequately performed by persons receiving smaller salaries."

The Committee have been unable to ascertain the amount spent on

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BUDDHISM IN CHINA

Social Correspondence to the China Press

Soochow, December 8.—The regular meeting of the Soochow Literary Association was held at the home of Mr. McDaniel on Thursday afternoon. In order to be able to accommodate some of the school men, the program has been changed a bit. Most of those in school work cannot get off until four o'clock, so in order to make

it possible for them to get to the regular exercises, it has been decided to have the refreshments first and the reading of the paper to follow. The subject at this meeting was "The Appeal of Buddhism to the Chinese Mind" and a very well-prepared and suggestive paper was presented by Mr. McNulty. It is hoped that this paper along with the others of the series may be printed and put into permanent form.

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The Chain Tread Tire pictured above combines all those elements which make up FULL TIRE VALUE—wearing qualities, good looks, and a tread that is

SAFE AGAINST SKIDDING

in all kinds of weather, on all kinds of roads.

Those chain links which make up the tread of the Chain Tire will grip any surface, even a wet asphalt pavement, and are guarantee against side and drive slips.

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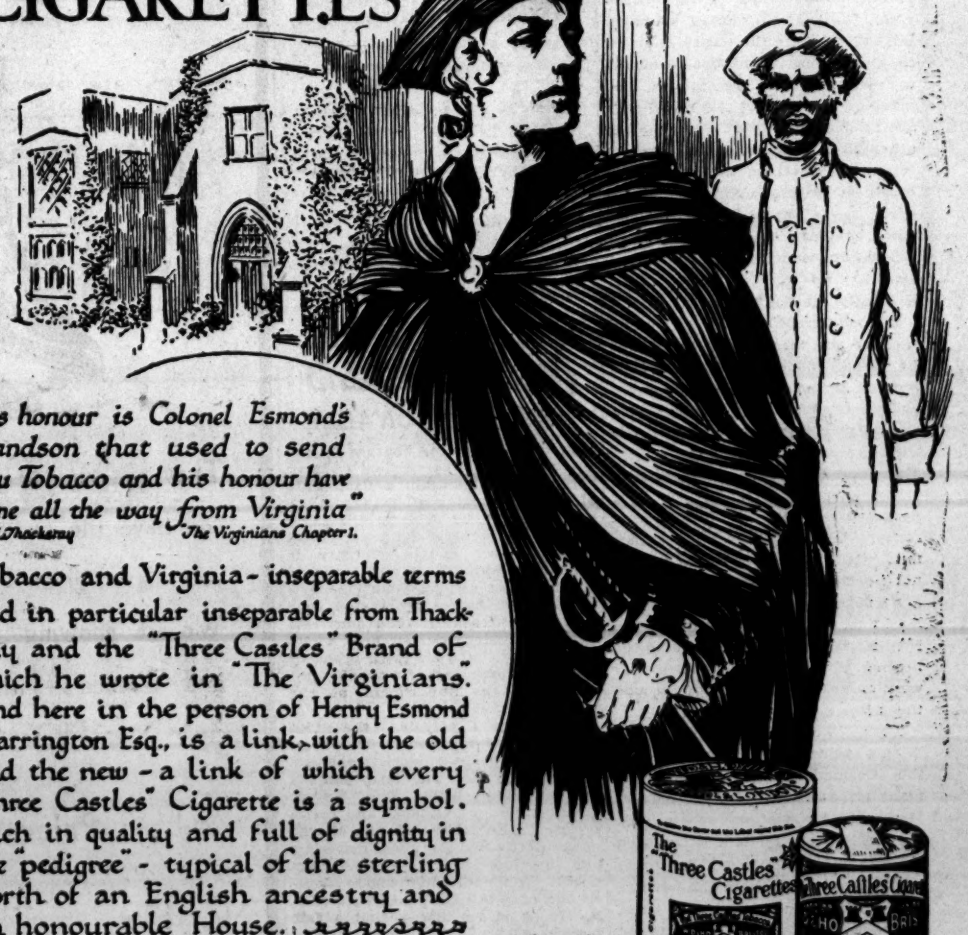
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The THREE CASTLES VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

The Cigarette with the Pedigree.



"His honour is Colonel Esmond's grandson that used to send you Tobacco and his honour have come all the way from Virginia" W.M. Thackeray The Virginians Chapter I.

Tobacco and Virginia—inseparable terms and in particular inseparable from Thackeray and the "Three Castles" Brand of which he wrote in "The Virginians". And here in the person of Henry Esmond Warrington Esq., is a link with the old and the new—a link of which every "Three Castles" Cigarette is a symbol. Rich in quality and full of dignity in the pedigree—typical of the sterling worth of an English ancestry and an honourable House.

"There's no sweeter Tobacco comes from Virginia and no better Brand than the 'THREE CASTLES'"

W.D. & H.O. WILLS, Bristol and London, England. W.O.S.

(This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Company, Ltd.)

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APIOL-STEEL
PILLS
A French Remedy for all Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Headache, Migraine, Backache, Stiffness of Joints, etc. It is the only medicine that cures these ailments. It is sold in all chemists and druggists. Price 1/6 per box. Write for free literature to Martin's, 10, rue de la Paix, Paris.

safeguard them from destruction and pillage.

The Petrograd correspondent of the Daily Telegraph states that a decree was published on the 6th, announcing the annulment of foreign loans and the cessation of the payment of interest. Another decree abolishes law-courts and lawyers, replacing them by revolutionary tribunals.

Lenin has completed his scheme for undermining the Constituent Assembly by a system of continual re-elections at the instance of the local soviets.

The Maximalist organ Pravda, threatens the Cadets with violence, reminding them of the fate of General Dukhomin.

Siberia is Independent

Petrograd, December 8.—The newspaper Narod, after giving a list of the Ministers forming the new Siberian Government, says that the Siberians refuse to send supplies to Russia, especially Petrograd, as they would fall into the hands of the Germans.

Trotsky and the other Maximalist Commissioners have decreed the appointment of Moses Salomonovich Uritsky as Commissioner for the Election of the Constituent Assembly and given him practically autocratic powers.

The Bolsheviks announce that they are sure of five seats, the Cadets of four and the Revolutionary Socialists of one in the Moscow elections for the Constituent Assembly. Despite the bad weather and the great distances they have to travel, it is stated that 75 to 80 per cent of the electors have polled their votes, mostly for the Bolsheviks, who promise most.

Britain Holds Russians

A note from the British Government, refusing to repatriate the two Russians interned in England, was delivered at the Bolshevik headquarters, on Thursday. The uneasiness of the British residents here is increasing.

The Germans have warned Russian aviators distributing Maximalist proclamations that they will be shot if they are taken prisoners.

The Maximalist Commissioners have suppressed all newspapers continuing to print advertisements, notwithstanding the announcement that advertisements are a State monopoly.

The Maximalists announce that, under the agreement for a 12 days' armistice, signed at Brest Litovsk, aircraft flights over the enemy country and also within ten versts of the belligerents' own lines are stopped, while troops numbering a division or over may not be moved unless the orders were given prior to December 5.

Ask 6 Months' Armistice

The newspaper Pravda says that the Maximalists proposed an armistice for six months.

The Bolshevik News Agency announces that the meeting of the Petrograd Soviet, today, received the delegation deputed to arrange the armistice, who presented their report, the discussion of which was adjourned. The bourgeois newspapers, commenting on the armistice, accuse the Bolsheviks of yielding on all points.

The Soviet Press replies to these attacks by declaring that the Government of the Soviets has not concluded an armistice, nor a peace contrary to the interests of the Russian or Allied peoples.

Soldiers' Drunken Orgy

Crowds of sailors, on Saturday, sacked the wine-cellars of the Winter Palace and sold thousands of bottles of the most expensive wines in the streets. Drunken soldiers were lying about in the snow. Eventually, the People's Commissaries sent detachments of Red Guards, who flooded the cellars.

In consequence of the soldiers looting the cellars, the Government has taken measures to destroy all stocks of alcohol.

Armed sailors today arrested forty of the employees of the State Bank, who, nevertheless, refuse to serve under the Maximalist regime.

A Maximalist newspaper announces that several detachments of Red Guards and sailors have been sent to Tobolsk, to guard the ex-Tsar.

Carson Backs Rumania

London, December 7.—At the inaugural meeting of the Anglo-Rumanian Society, at the Mansion House, today, Sir Edward Carson scouted the idea of a league of nations, of which they had had experience in the disregard of the treaty to preserve Belgium.

Rumania had entered the war to maintain her very existence. He denounced the recent developments of peace-talk as most mischievous and misleading. No one nation could end the war by attaining its own selfish ends. The Allies were fighting for a great ideal, namely, the establishment of freedom and the right to live without everlastingly contemplating a renewal of hostilities and to enable the whole world to live peacefully. He did not know any possible end of this war which

did not maintain the rights of Rumanian and Serbia as much as those of Great Britain and the British Empire.

Addressing the Rumanian Minister, Sir Edward Carson asserted:—"If there is any compromise outside what I have laid down it will not be the present Government which will make such an ignominious peace."

Sir Edward Carson said that he believed the British would never withdraw from the war until, with the concurrence of their allies, they had attained a satisfactory end.

Seek Safety in Japan

Osaka, December 9.—The Shimonoseki correspondent of the Osaka Mainichi states that General Polivanoff, a former Russian Minister of War, has arrived via Korea, to take refuge, with his family, in Japan. He any reside at Nagasaki temporarily.

U.S. WAR WITH AUSTRIA DECLARATION IS SIGNED

Senate Passes Resolution Unanimously, House with Only One Vote Against

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, December 7.—The Senate has unanimously adopted the resolution declaring war on Austria-Hungary and the House of Representatives has adopted it by 363 votes to 1. President Wilson has signed the declaration, which operates from tonight.

The minority in the House of Representatives consisted of a New York Socialist. The members walked out in a body when he rose to speak.

Mr. Henry D. Flood, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the House, said that the passage of the resolution unanimously was essential for the welfare of the Allies.

Senator Henry C. Lodge urged the declaration of war against Turkey and Bulgaria. He said that the Turks are a scourge to Europe and to Christendom and their country was the birthplace of countless massacres and cruelties, especially since Turkey had been under the domination of Germany.

Senator William J. Stone, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, remarked that it was difficult to find in history a meaner or baser figure than King Ferdinand of Bulgaria.

New York, December 8.—At the Pennsylvania Society dinner, Senator Lodge, the leader of the Republican Party in the Senate, said that there must be no truce and no bargaining with Germany. Her word was worthless and there was no hope of a final settlement, except by physical guarantees won on the battlefield.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt said that Austria-Hungary and Turkey are not nations, but racial tyrannies and neither democracy nor civilisation were safe while those States existed in their present form.

Concert Tonight

Another concert by the popular trio of Italian opera singers, Signor Scamuzzi, Mme. De Revers and Mlle. Russ—will be given tonight at the Victoria Theater. This will be their fifth concert of their present tour. Their popularity is still unabated. They will sing a special program tonight.

ECONOMIC SUPERIORITY OF ALLIES IS SHOWN

Paris Paper Quotes Figures Proving Enormous Advantage in Supplies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 7.—Le Temps writes that President Wilson utters a formidable menace when he says that, if the Germans, after the war is over, still continue to live under their masters interested in disturbing the peace of the world, it might be impossible to admit them to free economic intercourse. Such an economic threat is a sure means to compel them to change their policy.

It is their revictualing that the Allies should hamper. In this respect, the Entente has incomparable power and in all branches of production the Allied nations have an overwhelming superiority.

In the matter of foodstuffs, the enemy's resources in rice are about 100,000 tons as against 94,000,000 for the countries of the Entente. In Indian corn the enemy countries have about 7,000,000 tons and the Entente 89,000,000 tons.

With regard to rubber, the statistical returns for 1915 give 130,000 for the Entente, while the enemy's part amounts to almost nothing. In the statistics of the production of tin, lead and nickel, there are also enormous disproportions to the advantage of the Entente.

Wool, silk and cotton are in great quantities at the disposal of the Allies. For instance, 224,000 tons of silk cocoons are available, while the enemy's part is but about 16,000 tons.

These figures show that, by refusing Germany, after the war, a certain amount of raw materials, the Entente could put Germany in a bad corner and cause her a very serious economic crisis.

20,000 Destitute, 2,000 Lives Lost

(Continued from Page 1)

this afternoon. One-half of the north end of the city has been destroyed. The dead are lying thick in the streets and the hospitals are so overcrowded that many of the injured are compelled to go without treatment.

Aid From America

Washington, December 7.—Joint resolutions appropriating \$35,000,000 for the relief of the stricken people of Halifax have been introduced into the House.

President Wilson has telegraphed: "In the presence of the awful disaster at Halifax, the people of the United States offer their noble brethren of the Dominion their heartfelt sympathy and grief, as is fitting at this time, when, to the ties of community of speech and material interests, are added strong bonds of union in the common cause of devotion to the supreme duties of national existence."

MAIL HERE; NO DELIVERY

A large American mail was received here yesterday from Vancouver but no distribution to boxes or delivery was made by the American post office. It is expected to be delivered today.

Damon and Pythias

Count Andrassy Admits Austria Ambitious For Large Italian Regions

'Must Have Mountain Dominating Cattaro and It Would Be a Mistake to Leave Valona'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, December 9.—Addressing a Hungarian delegation, Count Andrassy, the Hungarian Premier, declared that Austria must have Lowcen (the mountain dominating Cattaro) and it would be a mistake to leave Valona in the hands of the Italians. Austria held large regions in Italy in pawn.

London, December 9.—Reuter's correspondent at Italian headquarters, wiring on Thursday evening, stated:—"Despite his boasting, the enemy has only gained a Pyrrhic victory. His losses have been extraordinary in comparison with the territory gained. The enemy has succeeded in getting a footing in the sharp salient east of Asiago."

"Despite a preparation by the enemy's artillery of extraordinary violence, with asphyxiating, emetic and lachrymal gases, the Italians resisted desperately, their artillery and machine-guns mowing down the unending waves of humanity. The Alpine finally fell fighting, surrounded by heaps of Austrian dead."

Reuter's correspondent reported yesterday: "The British and French troops have now occupied their assigned positions in the front line. The Montello hills, which the British hold in strength, extend for ten miles and are situated in a curve formed by the Piave where it debouches from the mountains to the plain."

"The Montello region commands 30 miles of the valley of the Piave and overlooks two main roads by which the enemy can invade the country on the side of the Piave coming from Feltre. These hills form the last bulwark in the way of an Austro-German descent from the eastern side of Monte Grappa."

Reuter's correspondent cabled today that the Austro-German forces are continuously bombarding the positions occupied by the British and French troops, especially Montello Hills, where the British are encamped. No particular object apparently is being served.

Rome, December 9.—An official communique yesterday reported:—"There were patrol encounters, yesterday, on Asiago Plateau. 150 of our aeroplanes machine-gunned and bombed the enemy's lines, causing damage and losses and explosions in ammunition dumps."

An official communique today re-

ports:—"Our batteries on Asiago Plateau heavily shelled the hostile forces. A French patrol, between the Brenta and the Piave, brought in some prisoners."

"Our aeroplanes effectively bombarded the enemy's lines of communication on Asiago Plateau and used their machine-guns against the enemy's troops, while our airships dropped four tons of bombs on the enemy's encampments."

Paris, December 9.—The French troops now occupy a sector of the Italian front in a most inhospitable shell-swept zone, where they face a crack German corps. The French relieved their Italian comrades in this sector under very hard conditions, having to create hurried modern defensive works on the ground where the Italian retreat had stopped and where trenches, shelters, communication trenches, artillery observation posts, etc., are being dug and built under heavy enemy fire.

Not far from the French trenches is the British sector. This is being affirmed once more the unity of the Entente and the brotherhood of its armies.

PALE LIPS ARE A WARNING.

The first place where anemia, or thin blood, shows is in the lips and gums and the membranes that line the eye lids. You may be naturally pale and still be healthy, but when these membranes lose their bright red colour your blood is deficient in quantity or colour.

Thin blood is a danger; it invites disease. As the organisms of the blood have to repel disease germs, thin blood means less power to do this. For instance, when you cut yourself, the wound does not heal so quickly if your blood is thin and weak.

To build up the blood there is one remedy that has been a household word for a generation—Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people. These pills tone up the entire system, make the blood rich and red, strengthen the nerves, increase the appetite, put colour in the cheeks and lips, and drive away that unnatural tired feeling. Good, wholesome food and fresh air will do the rest. Begin Dr. Williams' pink pills today; you can get them from chemists everywhere, also from the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., 98 Szechuen Road, Shanghai; one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8.00 post free.

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- Charging Accumulators

Mr. J. B. Taylor has been appointed manager of the above, as well as of our Hitting and Sales Departments.

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Mr. Frank L. Dowling, a Tyre expert from the B.F. Goodrich Rubber Co., of Akron, Ohio, will be in charge of our Vulcanizing and Tyre Departments, and all work entrusted to his care will have prompt and personal attention.

GOODRICH TYRES

A new shipment of these famous tyres has just been received, and owing to the high exchange at which they have been imported we are in a position to offer them to the public at exceptionally low prices.

Please NOTE, we GUARANTEE all our tyres 3500 miles

MOTOR CARS

Expected shortly:

- Willis-Knight Model 88-4 Touring
- Willis Overland " 90-4 City Club
- Willis Overland " 1918-8 Phaeton
- " 1918-8 Sedan
- " 75b 4 Limousine

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The best is none too good for me. I'll have—

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(Look for the name "Wilkinson" on the cork—none genuine without)

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\$1 opens a Savings Account.
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Put money into the bank now while you can. You will not always be earning as much as you are today. And do not overlook the earning power of money deposited at 4 per cent compound interest.

APPEAL BEGUN IN SUIT AGAINST EXCHANGE

Mr. I. R. Michael Asks Reversal Of Decision Of British Supreme Court

The appeal in the case of Mr. I. R. Michael against the Shanghai Stock Exchange in which he sought to compel the latter to acknowledge him a member was started in the British Supreme Court yesterday, with the full court sitting. The first decision of the court was against the plaintiff.

Mr. N. C. Home began a long argument on behalf of the plaintiff. Mr. R. F. C. Master is counsel for the defendants.

Mr. Home in opening said the plaintiff in the original action claimed that he had been unlawfully deprived of his rights as a member of the Stock Exchange, and claimed re-instatement. The defence practically was that he was lawfully deprived of his rights to membership, and the defendants also set up the Statute of Limitations. There would appear to be practically no issue of fact as between the parties, and the evidence submitted on behalf of the plaintiff was all documentary evidence which had been admitted before the parties went into court, he continued. The defendants, it was true, did have certain witnesses, but counsel would submit that their evidence was not very, if at all, material to the real issues, which were purely legal issues. Mr. Home added, however, that he would not appeal against the judgment on the ground of wrongful admission of evidence.

Mr. Home went on that the main question was whether the defendants rightfully or wrongfully removed the plaintiff from membership. The Stock Exchange was a company incorporated under section 25, subsection 1 of the Hongkong Companies Ordinance of 1865 and not under the Ordinance of 1877, was as wrongfully stated in the statement of claim and wrongfully admitted in the statement of defence. That mistake arose from the printed rules of the defendants. The Ordinance of 1865 was practically the English one, and the Council did not know that this was of much importance, but although the defendant company was apparently a limited company it was really an unlimited company because the memorandum stated no limit for the amount of guarantee.

The first question on which Mr. Home said he would make a submission came under section 19, subsection 1, which provided that the articles of association should be printed and signed by each subscriber in the presence of and be attested by one witness at the least, and that the articles should bind members. In this case it appeared that certain printed articles of association were filed but they were not signed and therefore the signatures were not witnessed, and counsel's submission was that those articles, not complying with the requirements of the Ordinance, were invalid, and therefore they were in the position of having the company without articles of association. He did not suggest, however, that the Company was not incorporated.

Mr. Home then cited the Ho Tung case in Hongkong in support of his argument that the company's articles were invalid.

Mr. Home said that the next part of his argument covered a considerably more important matter. Assuming the court was against him and that the articles were in force, the next question was: Were the articles complied with so as to validate the acts of the Stock Exchange? He ought first to mention the fact that there were several sets of rules in existence—the original rules, certain amended rules to come into force January, 1915, and further amended rules to come into force at the end of 1915. None of these amended rules was valid because rule 41 of the original rules provided that the repeal or alteration of rules should be passed by a two-thirds majority. The altered rules did not affect counsel but he submitted they could only look at the original rules and not at any later rules.

On December 9, 1910, Mr. Home added, the defendants, by their committee, suspended the plaintiff from membership and they contended in their statement of claim and in the former court proceedings that they legally suspended him. Plaintiff was expelled at a later date, and it was with his expulsion that counsel had to deal more particularly. The learned Assistant Judge, in his judgment, had held that the suspension of the plaintiff was illegal, because the committee had only got power of suspension in certain few cases and this case did not fall within their category. After his suspension, steps were taken for expulsion, and apparently the expulsion was meant to take effect under rule 38. The latter rule stated that special notice of the proposed expulsion meeting must be posted within three days of suspension and exhibited in the Stock Exchange. The suspension of the plaintiff took place on December 9, 1910, and the notice of meeting was dated March 28, 1911—more than three months and a half later.

The Judge—But that suspension was bad.

Mr. Home—That suspension has been held to be bad.

The Judge—Then there is no appeal on that?

Mr. Home—No, but my submission is that one has to look at the de facto position. De facto, the plaintiff was suspended.

The Judge—Yes, but he might have a right of action for his suspension.

Mr. Home—I mean de facto, by the act of the defendants themselves, he was suspended and had been suspended

ed for a much longer period than three days. Then I submit that the defendants cannot come into court and say that the invalidity of these suspension proceedings entitles them to break this rule, because that is what it comes to. In their statement of defence they stated that the suspension was lawful. I contend that the defendants are estopped from setting up the fact of the illegality of that de facto suspension.

The Judge—There is no plea of estoppel. We are going to decide this case on the pleadings.

Mr. Home—It did not arise on the pleadings.

The Judge—Then it is not going to arise now. I mean they cannot shift their ground.

Mr. Home—And their ground was that the suspension was legal. They were bound to give notice within three days from the suspension, or their notice of the meeting for expulsion was invalid. I submit that they are bound by their own act. The plaintiff was in fact suspended. The defendants should have given notice within three days, and under section 38 this notice is clearly invalid.

Mr. Home added that in all cases of forfeiture the law must be complied with with the utmost strictness. Here they were taking away from the plaintiff his rights and his right to make a living, and the defendants, in order to justify the forfeiture, had to carry it out clearly and cleanly. The Committee having suspended him, their act must be immediately ratified by a general meeting, otherwise it fell to the ground. It was the duty of the committee to start the subsequent machinery in motion within three days. They did not do that, they waited for three months, so counsel contended that the subsequent action of the committee, in starting that machinery in motion, was invalid.

The case was adjourned until today.

Britain's National Debt Is £3,000,000 Higher; What It Means In Way of Taxes

London, Oct. 27.—The clearest and gravest figures of the cost of the war yet issued are given in the report of the select Committee on National Expenditure issued last night. In brief, they are as follows as reported in The Daily Mail:

The cost of the war up to September was £5,000,000,000.

The permanent addition to the nation's debt was £3,000,000,000.

Every six months of war adds to the nation's debt another £1,000,000,000.

The real meaning of these figures can be shown thus: To meet a national debt of £1,000,000,000 there must be raised by taxation every year £45,000,000. That is to say, every man, woman, and child must pay £1 a head per annum practically for the rest of their lives.

Up to the present, therefore, to pay merely the annual instalments of the new debt due to the war will take £3 from every pocket—or for a family of four, say, £12 yearly—roughly 5s. a week for the rest of the family's life for every year more that the war lasts that family will have to pay another 3s. 1d. a week.

War Waste Scored

Indifference to cost would seem to be one of the features of the conduct of the war. The Select Committee, point out that while man-power and the number of guns and shells that can be supplied are limited, "we cannot find that any restriction has been imposed on grounds of cost."

The expenditure is on a scale so immense with annual debt charges that will gravely threaten our future finance, the Committee say, that "considerations of cost must be put on a different plane from that which they have hitherto occupied." The Imperial General Staff are not instructed to consider, and do not regard it as part of their functions to consider, the money cost of any policy which they may propose. The Committee recommend that this should be changed, and that the General Staff should be required to take into close and constant consideration the comparative cost of alternative proposals before reaching their conclusions.

War Office Neglect

"In July, 1915, and again in February, 1916 the Army Council despatched circular letters to all general officers commanding, indicating in emphatic terms the necessity of economy. The second letters requested that reports should be made from time to time on the steps that were

American Decorated By King Albert



Kenneth Procter Littauer, American newspaperman, now flying in the French-Belgian Escadrille, who has just been decorated by King Albert of Belgium with the order of Leopold the Second and the rank of Chevalier.

posts maintained, and the method of staffing them, should be considered. The Committee are "impressed by the magnitude of the number of Army units maintained at home, and consider that the matter should be again reviewed as a whole by the General Staff and by the War Cabinet. We consider it very desirable that an inquiry, on a comprehensive scale, should at once be set on foot in the United Kingdom with a view to the reduction of Army establishments where man-power could be economised without loss of efficiency." Shell Cases Waste

"There is at the present time in France and at a British port an immense accumulation of used brass shell-cases and wooden shell-boxes, to the value of several millions of pounds. Adequate arrangements do not appear to have been made for their return and for their re-use, and meantime the manufacture of new brass cases and wooden boxes proceeds. Evidence was given that there is a considerable wastage of small-arms ammunition by the troops, cartridges being sometimes thrown away unused to lessen the weight of the bandoliers."

In regard to the Ministry of Munitions there are mentioned "serious instances of lack of financial control" and of "want of co-ordination in buying between different Government Departments." The Committee say: "We are of opinion that the Treasury, as at present constituted, cannot exercise such control as we think necessary, but that, with proper assistance, which could be drawn from among the men of experience in industry and finance at present engaged in the Ministry or elsewhere, an organisation could be developed which have the necessary knowledge and power."

The Committee recommend the Treasurer to insist on a more complete co-ordination between Government Departments in the purchase of munitions of war and the materials required for their manufacture.

Dealing with the Wheat Commission's purchases in Australia, the Committee mention a purchase of fourteen million quarters, involving about £26,000,000. Owing to shortage of shipping the bulk of this wheat is still in Australia. The Commission arranged with the Commonwealth Government for the storage of the flour into which the wheat is being converted, but it is feared that much of the flour will be wasted if ships are not soon provided.

Owing to the reserves of wheat in this country being often stored in unsuitable buildings and to the fact that low grade grain unfit for long keeping has been imported, the estimated probable loss on the year's trading is £2,000,000; but the figure will probably be higher.

National Service Fiasco

The total expenditure of the National Service Department from its commencement at the end of December, 1916 to August 8, 1917, was £223,720. The officials lent to the Department included officials receiving salaries of £1,000 a year, and in one case of £1,500. "It seems that the work required to be done by these officials could have been adequately performed by persons receiving smaller salaries."

The Committee have been unable to ascertain the amount spent on

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BUDDHISM IN CHINA

Special Correspondence to the China Press

Soochow, December 8.—The regular meeting of the Soochow Literary Association was held at the home of Mr. McDaniel on Thursday afternoon. In order to be able to accommodate some of the school men, the program has been changed a bit. Most of those in school work cannot get off until four o'clock, so in order to make

it possible for them to get to the regular exercises, it has been decided to have the refreshments first and the reading of the paper to follow. The subject at this meeting was "The Appeal of Buddhism to the Chinese Mind" and a very well-prepared and suggestive paper was presented by Mr. McNulty. It is hoped that this paper along with the others of the series may be printed and put into permanent form.

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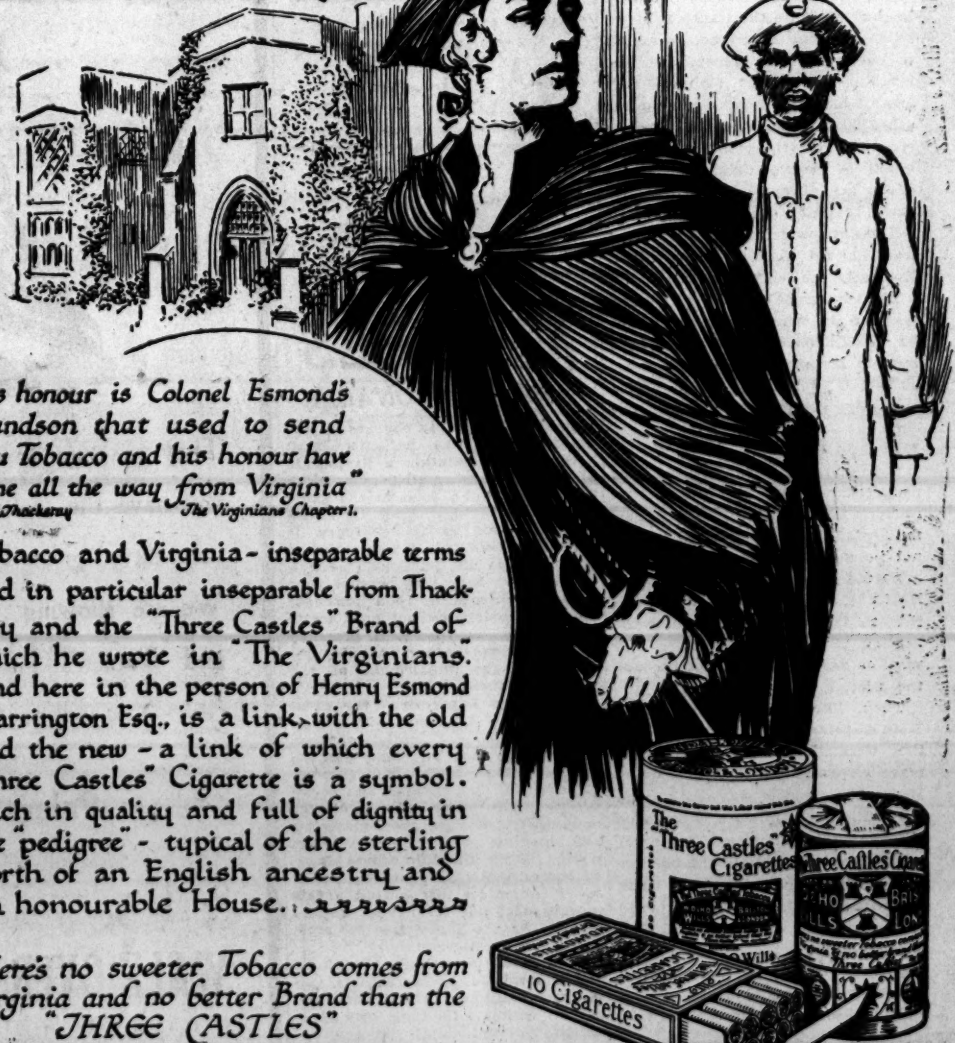
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RAIDING A TRENCH ON WESTERN FRONT

British Soldier Hid In Shell
Hole, Hearing Of Ger-
mans' Weakness

SURPRISED THE ENEMY
Little Party Crawled To Scene,
Over Parapet And Cap-
tured Prisoners

By A British Officer

On a moonless night, about 11 o'clock, a solitary figure heaved itself over the parapet as noiselessly as possible and made its way to the German line, which showed up a blurred mass in the distance.

The man smiled grimly to himself, recollecting Bairnsfather's illustration of Napoleon's maxim about an army moving on its stomach. He went along slowly looking like a shapeless caterpillar, with just a white glint for his face, and two strained eyes, intent on the line ahead.

Hid In A Shell Hole

He knew the front line was lightly garrisoned. But "lightly garrisoned" is apt to mean machine-guns and alert sentries. Every now and then a flare went up and he lay motionless, pressed against the slime. There was a portion of the wire smashed down and just beyond it—a few yards from the German trench—a shell hole. For this he was making and in due course he slipped quietly into it, holding his breath. Very soon he became aware of voices. He could follow the conversation. Evidently there was a group of men just ahead of him in the trench. A voice said:

"We sit here day after day, night after night; this is the first lull in that awful artillery fire for days. My God, what is the sense in it?"

A very young voice spoke. "Surely," said he, "our continual superiority should cheer you up."

"Continual superiority!" said the first speaker contemptuously. "That is a tale they tell you back at the base. What would happen to us if they attacked suddenly now? Our men in the reserve lines are half starved, and large numbers buried or wounded. This little group of us to hold our bit of line. Karl is already mad with nerves, and Hermann is off his head—listen."

Down the trench to the left a man was gabbling nonsense, and occasionally his voice rose, and other voices joined in. "H is being held down," continued the speaker.

"How can I ask any of you to mount sentry down there on the right, among all those mangled bodies? Besides the trench is blown in, and I admit I dare not go myself to see what has become of the machine-gun team. I think they are all blown to bits. Send up another flare, Hans, and peep over to see that everything is clear. This quietness seems ominous. Those devils are always brewing mischief when they are quiet."

The flare went up and the ground was lit up for a short while. Evidently the sentry was satisfied.

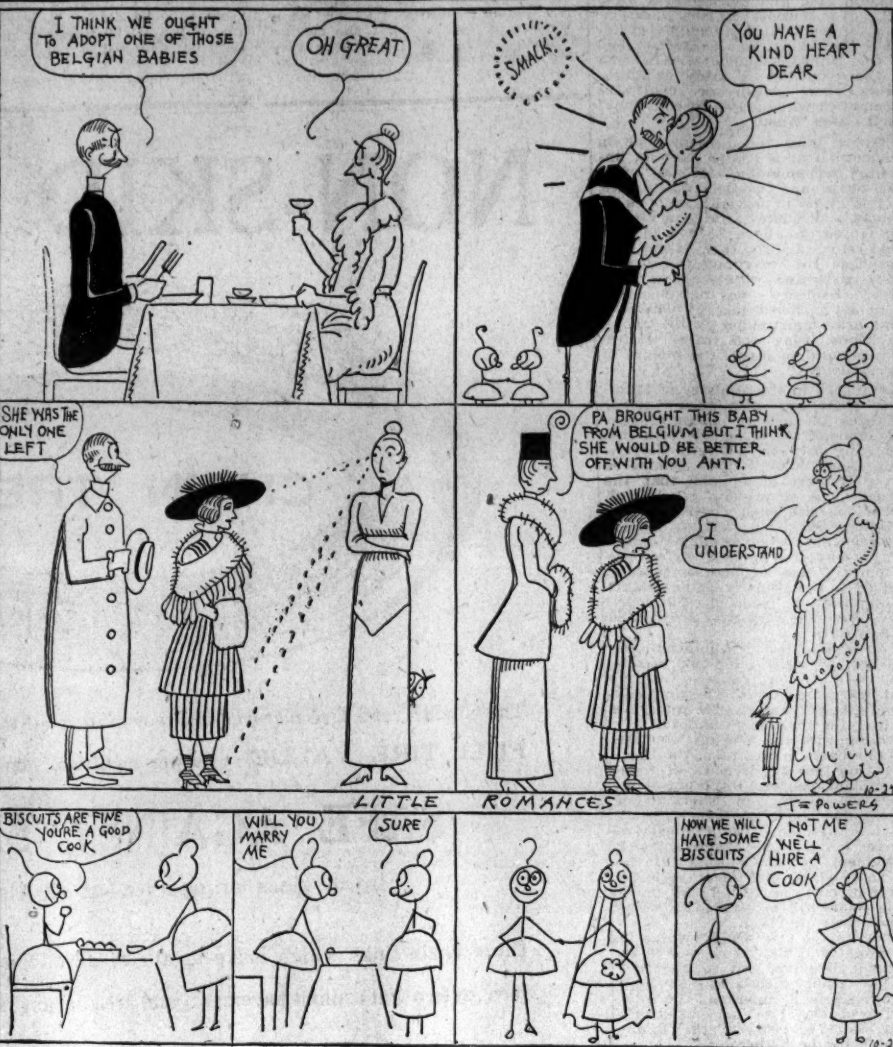
The man crept out of the hole and through the wire. Ten minutes later he was in his own lines, making a hurried report. "Those beggars are as scared as mice," he said to his company commander. "Now's our time."

Then the raid. A raid, previously organized, was prepared rapidly. The bombers got ready. The artillery was communicated with, its barrage would not be needed. The man who had gone out to investigate led the way. Half way across a flare went up and they all lay still and listened to the beating of their hearts. Then they went on again and all crept through the wire.

Then, like a flash, it happened. With a spring the first man was over the German parapet. Five Germans screamed and turned to run. Meanwhile a rocket was sent up and the artillery put down a barrage on the communication trench, for it was a bold plan to withhold the barrage until actually in the enemy's lines. The little raiding party returned with seventeen prisoners and two machine-guns.

Among the prisoners was a gibbering lunatic and a very young soldier whose face expressed, as well

Joys and Glooms By Tom Powers



as terror, profound astonishment. This sudden swoop was so contrary to all he had been taught at the base and at home training. It revealed the English soldier to him in a new light, and he felt hurt and ashamed at the tameness and alacrity with which his fellow soldiers had surrendered. They almost seemed to welcome the raid, as an interruption to their misery.

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Reuter's Service
London, December 8.—Today's silver prices were:—
Bar Silver Spot: 43d. quiet.
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Bar Silver Spot: 43d.
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London, December 7.—Today's silver prices were:—
Bar Silver Spot: 43d.

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London, December 6.—Today's silver prices were:—
Bar Silver Spot: 42½d. Very quiet.
Previous Quotation, London, Dec. 5:—
Bar Silver Spot: 42½d. Quiet.

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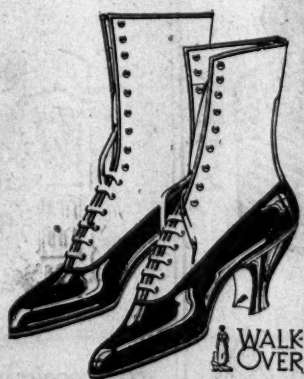
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WOMEN

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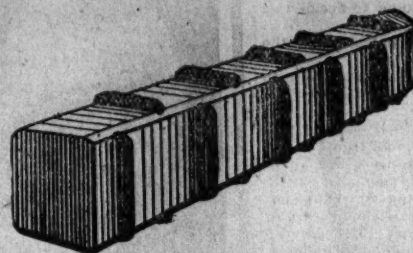
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Damon and Pythias

SPORTS Latest News of Athletic World GOSSIP

American Football

Members of the American football team which played on Thanksgiving Day, and others interested in the sport, met last evening in Mr. H. D. Rodgers' offices to perfect arrangements for further games this season. Mr. F. L. Tinkham was elected captain of the eleven, which is known as the American Athletic Club team, and Messrs. D. H. Kulp and H. F. Merrill were made coach and manager respectively.

It was decided that the next game to be played will take place the Saturday preceding Christmas, possibly in aid of American War Relief work. A second game was set for January 12 and a third may follow. The sailors, defeated on Turkey Day, have been doing some strenuous practice since and it is expected will furnish a much stiffer opposition next time they are tackled. The A. C. men will resume daily practice tomorrow noon and by Saturday it is hoped to have enough men out to indulge in some scrimmage work with two full teams.

The manager was instructed to see about the making of additional suits and the acquisition of head-guards and jerseys. It was also decided that a dinner for all the players of both sides will be held, probably at the Carlton, on Tuesday following the January 12 tussle. All men interested are invited to report at the Race Course at 12.15 tomorrow.

Shanghai Billiards League

The results of last week's matches in the inter-club billiards league follow:

Police v. Thirty Club	
Capt. Barrett	300
J. Macintosh	218
C. Dewing	300
L. Todd	117
F. Milne	252
	1187

E. F. Pasting	232
E. D. Bush	200
H. B. Ollerdesen	238
T. E. Polignand	300
T. Hadley	300
	1370

Customs v. M. E. Inst.	
J. E. Grant	300
G. B. Stormes	300
T. Mellows	300
J. Macfarlane	300
Geo. Sherman	256
	1456

Thos. Spring	189
G. M. Boyes	279
W. S. Campbell	219
Alex. Brail	228
D. A. Anderson	300
	1215

Lusitano v. Municipal	
G. M. P. Remedios	300
J. V. Jensen	300
C. M. P. Remedios	300
J. M. C. Lopez	300
Ed. Leitao	300
	1500

J. H. Tait	185
A. de Kryger	166
G. MacDonald	222
F. George	163
P. Ryan	74
	880

(G. M. P. Remedios made a break of 51).
(Ed. Leitao made a break of 50).

Masonic v. Powhattan	
H. E. Gibson	199
R. Phillips	300
C. Matthews	270
F. Jones	252
S. Green	300
	1321

C. S. Peacock	300
H. S. Smyth	259
H. E. Brewer	300
H. Langley	300
R. Bailey	242
	1401

Nanyang Is Victor
In College Football

Defeats Shanghai Baptist College For Right To Enter Championship Finals

Nanyang College and the Shanghai Baptist College played on Saturday, Nanyang winning by 12 goals to nil. As it was mutually decided between the teams that only one game should decide who would enter the finals of the East China Inter-Collegiate games, Nanyang College is now scheduled to play the winner of the St. John's-Soochow University games, which will probably be played towards the end of this month.

Mr. A. H. Leslie refereed the game and was most impartial in his decisions.

S. V. C. Reserves Shoot

The annual rifle meeting of the First Reserves, S. V. C., was concluded Sunday at the Rifle Range. Fifty members attended the tiffin at the Range. At the tea Lieut. G. A. Johnson made a short address and Mrs. Johnson presented the prizes. The results were:

The Subalterns' Cup	
A1 and A Class Pte. Lancaster	93
B Class Sgt. Kemp	83
C Class Pte. Larsen	87
The Blesley Championship	
A1 Class Sgt. A. E. Lockyer	92
A Class Capt. J. D. Gordon	81
B Class Sgt. G. S. P. Kemp	74
C Class Pte. F. J. Hinton	67
The Major's Cup	

(Cup)	
1st Pte. J. V. Jensen	56+18=74
2nd Lt. G. A. Johnson	64+4=68
3rd Pte. N. G. Matland	43+25=68

The Chairman's Cup

(Cup)	
1st Pte. J. W. Singer	39+25=64
2nd Sgt. Raeburn	51+12=63
3rd Pte. A. H. Blagden	59+2=61

The Grand Aggregate

(Medal)	
1st Pte. A. C. Crichton	298
2nd Pte. C. Luthy	292
3rd Pte. A. H. Blagden	291

Class Aggregate

(Cup)	
A Class won by Capt. Gordon	270
B Class won by Sgt. G. S. P. Kemp	253
C Class won by Pte. F. J. Hinton	228

Consolation Aggregate

1st Pte. C. Luthy	392
2nd Pte. A. M. Collaco	284
3rd Pte. O. L. Ilbert	282

December Monthly Cups

A1 Pte. A. C. Crichton	61.38
A Pte. N. C. Brodie	57.6
B Cpl. Brunning	55.
C Pte. G. V. Jensen	55.

Communication

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir, I am a football enthusiast and have watched many matches between the local Chinese Colleges. I desire to congratulate especially the Nanyang College for the improvements they made lately and their large number of winning scores.

I was informed that there should have been a contest yesterday between the Nanyang College and the Tung Chi Medical and Engineering College of Woesung. The latter school is a Chinese Government school and is by no means inferior to any of the other Chinese Colleges throughout China. No doubt they can produce a football team worthy to compete with any team.

When I went to Nanyang College at 2.30 p.m. yesterday I was surprised to learn that the match was withdrawn on account of the Nanyang College's 1st team being too proud to play against a team of players whom they apparently did not consider good enough.

I must point out that the Tung Chi College would send their 1st team and that they could not be expected to play against Nanyang's 2nd, consequently they refused, being somewhat disgusted at the behavior of the Nanyang people.

It is not sportsmanlike to reject a challenge of an honorable opponent. The Nanyang College have done this and I hope they will apologise in due course and behave not only in a sportsman but also in a gentleman-like manner.

W. H.
Note:—Nanyang says that its first team had just played a championship game with the Baptist College, the previous day and several of their players were injured. Therefore it offered the second team to play the Tung Chi. However, as the Tung Chi is not satisfied with the arrangement, Nanyang is willing to play the first team against Tung Chi for half time next Sunday, the other half to be played by their second team. The same arrangement has been made with another school for that afternoon.

Football

Jewish Club Beats Customs

The Jewish Recreation Club defeated the Customs Sunday by 5 goals to 3. In the first half the Customs scored first through a penalty, but the J.R.C. soon equalised by a free kick. During the second half the J.R.C. found the net four times whilst the Customs could only score twice.

For the winners Samit at center half played a fine game while Abraham was the pick of the forwards, working hard throughout the game. For the Customs mention must be made of the splendid playing of the center half.

YANGCHOW FOOTBALL

Special Correspondence to The China Press

Yangchow, Kiangsu, December 8.—The schools of the Yangchow Interscholastic Athletic Association have now played four games in the series of six for the football championship of Yangchow.

On Saturday, December 1, Mahan School won from No. 5 Normal School by the score of 2 to 1. The teams of these two schools being the strongest in the league, this game was hotly contested. The result was very much in doubt up to the moment the whistle blew for time after the last half.

The fine individual playing of the Normal School students was offset by the good team work of the forwards and the brilliant playing of the left full back and the goal keeper of Mahan School. Twice during the game the latter saved goals by using his hands outside of the goal area, but within the penalty area. The second time a penalty kick was awarded to the Normal School, which, however, the Mahan goal-keeper blocked. Though it was afterwards admitted by both sides and by the referee that the penalty kick should not have been awarded in this case, there is still some doubt as to whether the goal-keeper, under the latest rules, may use his hands outside the penalty area or not.

The latest copy of Spalding's Rules which we can obtain says he may use his hands anywhere in his own half of the field. The Chinese translation of these rules by Mr. McCloy, says, apparently, that during the season of 1914-15, this use of the hands was restricted to within the penalty area, but this translation does not say what the present rule is.

[The rule, if there is a definite one, barring the goal-keeper handling outside any restricted area within the field, must be a recent one. Anyway, Yangchow is no worse informed than Shanghai, for such a rule does not seem to hold much force here.]

After the above game, No. 8 Middle School played the Commercial School. The score was 2 to 0. No. 8 Middle School winning. Lack of experience in playing in championship contests was shown by the Commercial School, which otherwise was quite evenly matched with the Middle School.

Saturday, December 8, at two o'clock, on the grounds of the Middle School, No. 5 Normal played the Commercial School and won, 4 to 0. The Commercial School showed great improvement in their play over that of the previous Saturday. Had their goal-keeper not slipped on the hard ground, he would easily have saved one of the goals.

At four o'clock, Mahan School played No. 8 Middle School, and won by the score of 4 to 0. Mahan School missed making one extra goal by a very narrow margin. The linesman told the referee that the ball had entered the goal, but on the Middle School protesting, the linesman made it clear that the greater part of the ball had gone over, but that it had not completely crossed the goal line.

The first game, that between No. 5 Normal and Mahan Schools, was refereed by Mr. Chiang of the Middle School. The second one was refereed by Messrs. Chang and Green, of No. 5 Normal and Mahan School respectively. The first two games Mr. Wilson, of the Asiatic Petroleum Co. of Chinkiang, refereed. The securing of capable and impartial referees is a difficult matter, situated as we are so far from the railroad, and we are very much indebted to Mr. Wilson and Mr. Keller and others from Chinkiang for offering their services on this and on other occasions, and for making the rather disagreeable trip to Yangchow to help the cause of athletics here.

Damon and Pythias

WIRE COMMUNICATIONS
WITH NORTH CHINA CUT

Cable-Down Between Shanghai And Peking As Result Of Hurricane

All telegraphic communication with North China, including the Shanghai-Chefoo submarine cable, was interrupted since yesterday morning. Telegraphic communication with Peking is possible now only through wireless during the night, when only official and urgent private messages will be conveyed.

District Director Chow Wan-pang of the Chinese Telegraphic Administration attributes this interruption to a hurricane in North China, which destroyed the services both between Tsinanfu and Peking and Hankow and Peking. The storm is also the indirect cause of the breaking down of the cable service, as Mr. Chow says, during the typhoon, the junks lose their moorings and their anchors rip open the cable.

Relay parties have been sent to locate the breach and Mr. Chow believes it will not be long before the wires will be working again. Great anxiety was shown by the local Chinese commercial houses upon hearing the news in view of the political crisis in Peking and Mr. Chow's office yesterday was busy with telephone inquiries about the reason of the interruption. But the administration absolutely denies that the interruption has any political significance.

SOOCHOW U. 7; S.N.R. 1

Special Correspondence to The China Press

Soochow, December 8.—The Shanghai-Nanking Railway football team played the Soochow University team this afternoon on the local grounds. The game was snappy and interesting from beginning to end. The score was: S. N. R. one; Soochow seven. Unfortunately, Mr. Kay, one of the visiting players, had a fall early in the game and badly dislocated his elbow. He was taken to the Hospital and fixed up all right and was out to witness the finish of the game. Last Saturday the S. U. team played the Fuh Tan College, defeating them by a score of 5 to 0.

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"ELIZA COMES TO STAY"
HAS A CAPABLE CAST

Last Rehearsals Being Held For A.D.C. Production On Saturday Night

The A.D.C. is giving its first production of the season Saturday evening. It has been fortunate in obtaining the rights of a delightful farcical comedy called "Eliza Comes To Stay," which was written by H. V. Esmond and first produced at The Criterion Theatre on February 12, 1913. The author appeared in the leading male role, while the name part was finely played by Miss Eva Moore.

The A.D.C., led by Mr. George R. Wingrove, has gathered together a strong cast and judging from the smoothness with which rehearsals are now going the piece will prove another in the Club's long list of successes. "Eliza" is to be taken by Mrs. Worcester. It is now seven years since this talented actress appeared at the Lyceum. She was then seen in a revival of "Beauty and the Barge." Since that time she has been sustaining most of the leading parts in Hongkong and adding to the fine reputation she had already made here. In "Eliza" she has a part that she likes so success is assured.

Mr. Donne is well known and needs no introduction. As a dame he is quite in a class by himself. Now he essays a juvenile lead and he is clever enough to score again as "Sandy."

Mrs. Howell, Mrs. Hummel and Miss E. Newcombe all make a first appearance and the stage manager is feeling quite happy about them. Herbert, the valet, needs a good deal of playing and the choice of an experienced actor like Mr. H. Langley for the part is a happy one. Mr. Reggie Brown will also be seen in a character part, and judging from his recent work should fit in nicely.

Mr. E. Prince is another newcomer, and he is to be seen in a big role. He has already done a good deal of work on the stage in Australia, which is easily seen by the way he is portraying the character of "Monty." With so competent a band of players, and with such an excellent producer as Mr. G. R. Wingrove, "Eliza Comes to Stay" can be safely recommended to all playgoers.

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WEATHER

Very cloudy and misty, but rather
fine weather. Moderate to fresh
monsoon on our coasts.

DEATH

YOUNG: On December 9, at the
Isolation Hospital, A. T. Young, aged
twenty-seven. Funeral on the 11th
inst. at 5.30 p.m., Bubbling Well
cemetery.

16130

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, DECEMBER 11, 1917

The Russian Situation

FROM Peking we learn that His
Excellency the Russian Minis-
ter, Prince Koudacheff, on Decem-
ber 7, handed to the Ministers
of the Allied Legations a very in-
teresting document, consisting of
the translation of the text of a re-
solution adopted at the first meet-
ing in extraordinary session of the
representatives of the Zemstvos of
the Amur province. This docu-
ment was transmitted to the Allied
Legations at the express desire of
the assembly. The translation of
the full text is as follows:—

"This extraordinary assembly of
the representatives of the zemstvos
of the Amur province, invested with
full authority in this region, pro-
tests at its first session against the
seditious acts of isolated groups and
individuals in Russia, condemns the
usurpation of power of which they
have been and continue to be guilty,
rejects with indignation the mea-
sures taken by these irresponsible
groups and individuals with the
ostensible object of a rapid con-
clusion of peace, and declares that
the Amur province remains faithful
in the domain of foreign policy to
the Allies of Russia—Great Britain,
France, the United States, Japan,
Belgium, China and all allies and
friends, who will, with the active
support of our own Russia, speedily
obtain a glorious and democratic
peace. This point of view the ex-
traordinary assembly desires its
president to convey to the knowledge
of the representatives of the Allies."

This declaration is regarded in
Peking as of unusual importance,
as the Amur province is exceed-
ingly rich and is supposed to be fairly
representative of the Siberian
provinces generally. The repre-
sentatives of the zemstvos are elected
on the principle of a general suffrage,
and thus their views may legiti-
mately be taken as thoroughly re-
presentative of the people of the
province.

Significance is added to the de-
claration by the fact that a few
days ago it was reported that the
Siberian provinces were about to
make a joint declaration of in-
dependence of the present Govern-
ment in Petrograd, and were de-
termined to maintain that inde-
pendence until such time as the
Petrograd Government returned to
an attitude of loyalty to the Allied
cause. It is understood that a
movement is on foot to bring about
a complete union of all the dis-
tricts and provinces east of the
Urals, and that if it prove possible
to do this a very considerable
change in the face of Russian affairs
may be expected. The Russian
authorities in Peking are naturally
reticent, but the alacrity with which
they have made the communication
requested by the Amur zemstvos is
sufficient indication of their per-
sonal and official loyalty to their
Allies.

So far as the local Russian com-
munity is concerned, its views were
most emphatically stated in the
speech of Count Jeziersky, manager
of the Russo-Asiatic Bank, on

Saturday at the reception given in
honor of Mr. V. F. Grosse, Russian
Consul General, the occasion being
the 25th anniversary of Mr. Grosse's
connection with the Russian Con-
sular Service. Count Jeziersky's re-
marks which were heartily applau-
ded were as follows:

We very much regret that the
25th anniversary in the Consular
service of Mr. Grosse should occur
at a time when there are sad events
in Russia, where a band of traitors
and usurpers have temporarily
seized the power. We are fully con-
vinced that this state of affairs can-
not last long and that everyone who
is for good and honesty in Russia
will rebel against it and do all they
can to put down the Bolsheviks and
once again instal the Provisional
Government—the Government which
can be considered by us as the only
legitimate Russian Government.

"As far as the Russian colony in
Shanghai is concerned, we cannot
acknowledge the Bolsheviks, and
we take this opportunity of declar-
ing it openly. (Loud applause.) We
would inform Lenin and Trotsky
and the others who support them
that we consider them only as
traitors to the Russian cause. (Re-
newed applause.) We can now only
express the hope that we shall
shortly see Russia fighting once
again, with the Allies, for the free-
dom of the world and for all the
high ideals which the Allies have
declared from the beginning of the
War."

The struggle in Russia, which has
reduced that great country to its
present state of imbecility, grew out
of the split between the middle
class and the workingmen and peas-
ants after they had united in over-
throwing the autocracy. The in-
terests of these classes are inter-
locking; neither can exist without
the other and the common sense of
the situation is that the very chaos
and confusion created by their war
on each other will eventually force
them to reunite not only for the
honor of their country which tem-
porarily has been lost sight of, but
for their own safety. And there are
many signs, not the least among
them being the action now reported
of the Amur Zemstvos, that this is
coming to be understood and ap-
preciated. It is of more importance
to the future of the free Russian
state that Germany should be de-
cisively beaten in the present strug-
gle than it is to any other great
power engaged in the war. That
this fact is fully grasped by the real
leaders of Russian thought already
is clear.

Germany's Failures

An Explanation From The
General Staff

The Frankfurter Zeitung contains
a most interesting review of what is
evidently an important book just
published by General von Freytag-
Loringhoven, who was Quartermaster
General under Von Falkenhayn, and
is now Deputy Chief of the General
Staff in Berlin. The title of the
book is "Lessons from the World
War," and the reviewer tells us that
the two most valuable chapters are
those dealing with leadership and the
army of the future. He says that the
fundamental tone of the book is
one of a certain resignation, the re-
sult of the experiences of an un-
changeable reality; for the armies
have lost the power of bringing about
a radical decision in the war, and the
strategic situation depends on econo-
mic conditions.

On this account General von Frey-
tag-Loringhoven says that Ger-
many's unfavorable economic po-
sition explains the fact "that Ger-
many's enemies had new possibilities
of resistance constantly opened up to
them, because the sea was theirs,
and so victories which would once
upon a time have been absolutely
decisive and the conquest of whole
kingdoms have not brought Germany
any nearer to peace."

The Marne Battle

He says, however, that a complete
German success on the Marne in
September, 1914, would have been
given the whole war a different face
and would have shortened it
considerably.

"But the German offensive was not
strong enough to overthrow the
enemy. It was calculated for a
double encirclement. That of the left
wing however, came to a standstill
before the fortresses of the French
eastern frontier, which Germany had
hoped to reduce in view of the swift
successes against the Belgian forts.
The encirclement of the French left
wing was successful right up to Paris
and across the Marne, but here it
found itself threatened with encirclement
and its frontal progress help
up."

This led to the choice between
strengthening the German eastern
front or abandoning more portions of
the threatened provinces of Eastern
Prussia. The Marne battle, says the
German General was not won by the

army of Paris and successful turning
movements, but was due to the fact
that the German general plan proved
itself impracticable. The frontier
fortresses remained unshakable.
Thus, as the reviewer hastens to point
out, the General denies the Allied
armies any tactical success on the
Marne.

From this moment, "after the
attack across the Yser had failed,
and when more troops had to be
transferred to the east," the war in
the west developed into trench war-
fare, Germany had to content her-
self with Clausewitz's "offensive with
a limited objective." The Central
Powers could only forestall the Allies
in isolated cases, such as the attack
on Verdun and the Austro-Hungarian
offensive in the Venetian Alps, and
the initiative in general had to be
left to the Allies.

Hindenburg's Defence System

From now onwards the German
leaders stuck to their new principle,
with varying methods. "It cannot
be denied," General von Freytag
says, "that sometimes at the begin-
ning our clinging to the principle of
attack, even where the situation in-
dicated it as the best means of using
the strength which the weapons of
today give the defence, has cost us
great sacrifices." He says that Hind-
enburg and Ludendorff have discov-
ered the most perfect form for the
new idea—a defence system which
no longer clings to a trench or a
height. But the preliminary condi-
tion for this new process is that
sufficient reserves for the counter-
attack and ample ammunition should
be to hand. "And there was a con-
siderable shortage of both these in
the defensive battles of 1915 and
1916 on the western front."

It would have been possible, of
course, to have allowed the enemy to
break through, in order to throw
him back again beyond his own lines
by means of the reserves in the rear.
"But," says von Freytag-Loringho-
ven, "this method did not for a long
time seem advisable to the Supreme
Command on account of the limited
forces and artillery at disposal."

Thus, according to the Frankfur-
ter reviewer, Germany's armies, in
spite of the campaign, which secured
less in the east and south-east, never
reached the final goal—the decisive
strategic operation of the devices of
warfare. The superiority against
them was too great.

General von Freytag declares that
bravery, discipline, experience, and
the genius of leadership can work
wonders, but he quotes soberly the
reply given by Napoleon to General
Moreau when the latter asked if these
virtues could equalise the numerical
superiority of the enemy: "In a
battle perhaps, but rarely in a war."
"Therefore," cries the writer of the
book, "a limited objective for the
present!" But he opines that war of
maneuver must always be kept in
view as the real goal, for trench war-
fare will not prevail in the future.
Yet he makes a strong reservation.
He says freedom of operation is
conditional on the political and
economic situation, and will only
be possible in the future, when
politics succeed in preventing the re-
currence of such a threatening situa-
tion, or at least in maneuvering a
greater freedom for heavy, decisive
blows on one front.

The chapter on the army of the
future seems to deal in practical fash-
ion with the various lessons of this
war, such as the use of cavalry, the
use of machine-guns by infantry, the
co-operation of artillery and infantry,
all questions of organization and
tactics, and, to judge from the re-
view he discusses the question of the
choice and training of officers, and of
armaments after this war, from the
true standpoint of a Prussian general
and a professional soldier.

He makes one extremely interest-
ing confession to the effect that the
German reserves formed after the
outbreak of war were very disap-
pointing at first, and did not attain
any real fight value until they had
gone through many bitter experi-
ences in the war. On to this statement
he tacks a plea for a longer period
of military service, and declares that
the supporters of shorter period of
service than that which existed in
Germany before the war "find as little
support for their views in the
Kitcheners divisions as in the German
formations during the war." But, un-
fortunately it is not clear what Gen-
eral von Freytag means by the "Kit-
cheners divisions," for he goes on to
say:—

"The great English army, which
did not appear to any great extent
at the front before the spring of 1916,
is, indeed, a new creation, but the
very opposite of a loose improvisa-
tion."

Laying Down The Law

According to the Novosti Zhizni
of Harbin, the Consul of one of the great
Allied Powers in conversation with
one of the editors of the paper re-
cently stated, "I avail myself of the
opportunity to tell you this unofficially,
but if you wish I can say it also
officially. Harbin, like all North
Manchuria, is recognised by us as
Chinese territory situated in the sphere
of Russian influence. Here are great
foreign interests for the defence of
which we shall not stop at any
measures. Here complete tranquillity
must reign. The sole person whose
authority we recognise is General
Horvat, the commissary of the Pro-
visional Government, also recognised
by the Powers. Only General Horvat
do we deem capable of preserving
order. If his authority should be
shaken, or the institutions indispen-
sable for the regular current of civil,
commercial, and industrial life should
be removed from the control of
General Horvat, we shall introduce
international troops within twenty-
four hours."

What Is The Gary System?

Study, work, play would seem to
be a rational slogan for almost
any scheme of education, but when
you name such a scheme "Gary" it
succeeds in raising riots in some
sections of New York. The people
of these riotous sections, according
to the New York Times, know so
little about the Gary system that
"they rarely attack any of its
essential features and do practically
all their talking about its imaginary
characteristics, or about details of its
operation here, which, if they really
are objectionable, can be remedied
without in any way affecting the
principle of 'study, work, play.'"
The name itself, "Gary," has been
the red rag to cause much of the
offending, because political interests
found it easy to impute the influence
of "Rockefeller" thus masquerading.
Miss Ida Tarbell, who has been one
of the best informed critics of the
Standard Oil Company, points out in
the New York Evening Post the
absurdity of trying to discredit the
Gary system by such a tag. In-
cidentally she gives a succinct ac-
count of what the system is and also
its migratory impulses:

"Ten years ago, when Gary was
building, those in charge of the town
looked about for a superintendent
for the schools. They were referred
to Mr. Wirt as a man of new and
progressive ideas. Mr. Wirt accept-
ed the invitation on condition he be
allowed freedom in developing the
school system. He was given it, and
he soon showed what his work-
study-play school idea could do for
children. Speedily the news of
what he was doing spread up and
down the country. Gary soon be-
came a sort of Mecca for educators
of open minds, and naturally enough
the system began to be called by the
name of the town, not by that of the
man who had done the work."

"The enthusiasm spread to New
York City, and experiments with
the system began. Mr. Wirt came
on finally, as I remember, to super-
intend them. Of course, there were
those who vigorously opposed the
new ideas. That was to be expected.
Educators interested in New York
schools began to study the question.
Among them was a group connected
with the Rockefeller Educational
Foundation. They made a careful
investigation, but have not yet
rendered their report on the Gary
system."

"And what has happened? Cries
arise that an effort is being made to
Rockefellerise the schools. That it
is a system of training accidentally
called by the name of the steel town
where it happened to be developed
most perfectly, introduced some
three years ago into the public
schools of New York, and only last
year investigated by a group of dis-
interested and thoroughly competent
educators who happened to be em-
ployed by a bureau founded by Mr.
Rockefeller, is set down as a de-
liberate attempt to sell the schools
of New York City to Rockefeller
and the Steel Corporation. Does it
not sound like a jingle from 'Mother
Goose' or a chapter from 'Alice in
Wonderland'?"

The working-day under the Gary
system, as expounded by Harry
Estey Dounce, in the New York Sun,
is arranged on the principle that the
limit of concentration on any one
object of attention is small even in
the adult; and "the child is known
to reach this limit of attention much
sooner."

"He is, moreover (in Wirt's own
words), a bundle of squirm and
wriggle; to compel him to sit still
under classroom discipline for
several hours at a stretch is working
a perfectly genuine hardship on him.
"Why, then—was Wirt's reason-
ing—if text-book lessons are a good
thing, who not keep child and
teacher fresh for them by breaking
up the school-day? If craftsmanship
is a good thing, why is it not
good for all the children daily in-
stead of a dribble a week for the
few in the two higher grades?"

"If physical exercise is good, why
not give it interest and relish instead
of opening the windows and lead-
ing the youngsters through five
minutes of puppet Swedish drill?
If play is good, why not have a cer-
tain amount of system and team
work in the play? And if audi-
torium exercises, rhetorical, are
good, why not give them a practical
bearing on life and information in-
stead of leaving them an ornamental
feature of the end of the school-
week?"

"In all this Wirt simply followed
every recognised authority since
Proebel. The things which Dr.
Elliot, of Harvard, was condemning
in his addresses on American public
schools—the grinding out of 'educat-
ed' youngsters as a standard factory
product, like wire nails or bricks—
Wirt was planning to do away with.
The things which John Dewey was

pointing out as the rights of the
growing child Wirt was planning to
supply, as far as he could, through
the medium of the public school.

"But his plan had also an import-
ant economic bearing. It about
doubled the capacity of a school
building, and kept all parts of the
school equipment in use throughout
the day. It thus avoided the thing
commercial business calls peak-load-
ing, and greatly augmented the use-
fulness of costly public properties."

"Wirt arrived at this by a me-
chanical change in the school-day
schedule. He divided the body of
pupils into two equal parts, a verti-
cal division through all grades. In
technical Gary plan literature you
will find them called the X school
and the Y School."

"During the hours when one of
these divisions is in the class-rooms
the other, split up, is rotating
through the shops, the science
rooms, the drawing-rooms, the audi-
toriums, the play-ground. At the
end of a given period they exchange."

"Roughly speaking, in New York's
Gary schools there are two daily
shifts, one in the morning, the other
after lunch. That is the whole me-
chanism of the Gary plan, and it
adds only one hour to the orthodox
school day."

"It must not be inferred that half
the child's time is devoted to text-
book work and half to the other
activities, or that the children of one
division get their heavy mental work
after noon, when their minds are
less alert than in the morning. The
working schedule of a Gary school
is a little hard to diagram; it varies
somewhat with the problem of the
particular school and neighborhood
—an adaptability impossible under
the old system. But were you to visit
one of the schools you would find
things arranged so that both shifts
get their most exacting academic
studies in the forenoon, their easier
ones after lunch."

Such, indeed, is the Gary plan
where it is thoroughly established
in its home town. According to
William McAndrew, for years prin-
cipal of the Irving High School for
Girls, and at present a member of
the Board of Superintendents of the
New York Schools, the plan never
has been consistently applied in any
New York school. Before making
any change the representatives of
the New York School Board went
on an exploring trip to Cincinnati,
Gary, Chicago, Milwaukee, Cleve-
land, and Schenectady, and made a
choice suitable to their own needs
from the "co-operative plan" of Cin-
cinnati and the "hand-work" of
Gary. Not New York alone, but
nearly every school in the country,
he declares in the New York Times,
has needed emancipation from the
system "built upon a model develop-
ment in the English atmosphere of
Queen Anne's court, and imported to
America in the form of books and
school-masters long ago, before there
was any study of the capacities of
children, their natural instincts or
abilities." Speaking of what New
York has attempted, he says:

"The new model—what you call
the Gary system—is the attempt to
bring our schools here up to the
point reached by the most advanced
school organisations throughout the
country."

"It is not a 'Gary system.' It is
a new school-program, uncongeal-
ed, refusing to be called a 'system'
at all, but endeavoring to give the
school children of New York . . .
more chance to work with their
hands, more opportunity to develop
physically, more provision for learn-
ing of and discussing the actual
world of today."

"For this we are giving the boys
and girls, in the last four years of
the elementary schools, more work
with real things, more discussion of
current history, enlivened with mov-
ing pictures, dramatic representa-
tions, actual experiments in science,
such as have heretofore been con-
fined to high schools and colleges,
with the bulk of our children
never go."

"This is an advance which the
private schools, the pay schools,
have made ahead of us. In opposi-
tion to the new model in the public
elementary school it is sometimes
said that our introduction of shop
work 'turns the children into fac-
tory hands.' On the contrary, it
gives to the children whose parents
can not afford to send them to
private schools the very advantages
of handwork that the parents of
wealthy children demand and pay
for."

War Time Wallors

German currency is approaching
a scrap-of-paper basis.—Wall Street
Journal.

Pacifists can not hold a meeting,
it seems, without disturbing the peace.
—Chicago Daily News.

Don't these Broadway orators want
any country to be free except Ireland?
—New York Morning Telegraph.

In her negotiations with Germany
Argentina is now midway between the
Lusitania and the Arabic stage.—
Boston Transcript.

Since April, 167-780 Teutons of
military age have begun extended
vacations in France, England, and
Italy.—Wall Street Journal.

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It does not contain any opium, morphine, or other narcotic and does
not stupefy. It is unlike Soothing Syrup, Eaten's Drops, God-
frey's Cordial, etc. This is a good deal for a medical journal to say.
Our duty, however, is to expose danger and record the means of
advancing health. The day for poisoning innocent children through
greed or ignorance ought to end. To our knowledge, Castoria is a
remedy which produces composure and health, by regulating the
system—not by stupefying it—and our readers are entitled to the in-
formation.—Hall's Journal of Health.

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Omaha, Neb.

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most heartily commend its use. The formula
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of children."
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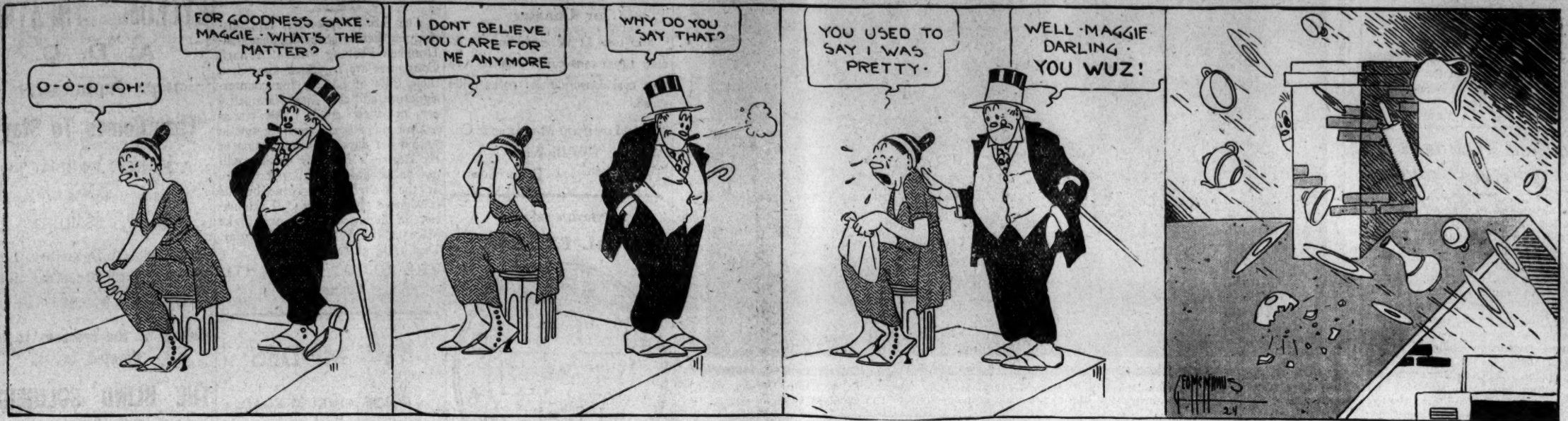
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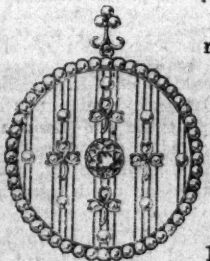
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The Stenog On The Wire

We are in favor of putting the lid on the telephoning stenog. Of course, it isn't her fault at all. She works for some gink who hasn't got time to call you on the phone and he has her do it.

Here is the result: The phone bell rings and wife rushes to the phone. Nobody can beat wife to the phone. Ever notice that? Doesn't matter whose wife it is.

"Hello," says wife. "Hello," says strange woman over the phone. "Is Mr. Dinkus at home?"

"No," snaps wife. "He isn't, who is speaking, please?"

"Never mind; I'll call again." Husband gets home expecting a sweet smile from helpmeet, and he gets a look that sours the milk away out in the refrigerator.

"What's wrong, dearie?" he asks, innocently. "As if you didn't know."

"Well, I don't." "Who was that strange woman who called you up on the phone a few minutes ago?"

Husband blushes through force of habit, but manages to stammer that he hasn't the slightest idea.

"Of course not," replies helpmeet sarcastically. "You men never have."

"Might have been somebody's stenographer," says husband, who is suddenly inspired.

"What does somebody's stenographer want of you on the phone?" "Probably somebody wanted to invite me somewhere and had his stenographer call up."

"That's the poorest story you have sprung in eighteen years of wedded bliss."

Of course, it is the truth all the time, but husband is not sure. One never can be sure about those things.

Taint possible. "I guess Jenkins wanted me to come over and play rum tonight and didn't have time to call me up and had his girl put in the call," says husband, sparring for wind and trying to appear unconcerned and extremely jovial.

"Why didn't she say so, then?" "How should I know?"

"That wasn't any stenographer, and well you know it."

If husband is wise he hikes over to the drug store at this moment and telephones to Jenkins and frames it up. If he is a noodle, he doesn't.

Anyhow, it's a mighty risky custom. Every man should do his own telephoning.

It is the hardest thing to explain since the nebular hypothesis was discovered. A man can never convince his wife.

And, in a good many cases, he isn't exactly sure about it himself.

How Birds Join The R. F. C.

The increasing importance of the study of bird flight is revealed in the tactics of the flying men who have wrested command of the air from the Zeppelin.

The Zeppelin cannot hold the air. It yields to the aeroplane properly maneuvered. The maneuver is based on bird flight. Such are the conclusions of a writer in London Nature. They are confirmed by the observations of Bentley Beetham, F.R.S., a high authority upon the movements of birds. The aviation of the immediate future, he declares, will be based upon the study

of the positions assumed by birds in flight.

Even should man eventually master the art of aerial navigation so that it is rendered as easy for him as terrestrial locomotion, birds would, says Professor Beetham, by reason of their facility in estimating air currents, still remain vastly his superior in the art—if not in actual pace, at least in the finer manipulations. It requires a certain type of physical organism to make an aviator. One must have the bird nature. A gymnastic instinct is necessary, an ease in the imitation of bird movement, a certain intuitive perception of what the wing is to the bird and of how the tail steadies and directs. Without this equipment, there seems little hope for an aviator.

"To gain the velocity in order to create the resistance necessary for

the support of all 'heavier-than-air' machines, some birds run or swim, others simply spring into the air and by the vigor of their flapping achieve the same result, while others again launch themselves from some advantageous point—a tree or a rock—and in falling gain the desired resistance, as Professor Beetham says in 'British Birds.'

"These are the motions to be followed by the flying man instinctively, his machine being to him what the wings and tail are to the bird."

"Stepping to the cliff edge, as if there is no cause for undue haste, having raised and partly unfolded its wings, the bird prepares to dive into space. This dive, it would be noted, is not directed downward, but rather as horizontally outward from the cliff as may be (sometimes it appears to have even an upward tendency). If the bird is one possessed of broad large wings not much altitude is lost, and it skims through the air in much the same fashion as does a piece of cardboard thrown horizontally. If, however, as in the case of auks, the wings are small and narrow and the body heavy, then the bird at first drops nearly vertically, only being able to gain a more horizontal course as its velocity increases."

"Sometimes birds of this latter class, presumably through misjudgment of the space they have to work in, do not get the horizontal course in time, and crash into the rocks or sea at the foot of the cliff. This is very noticeable when a group of birds hurriedly takes flight from a steep boulder-strewn slope. Under these circumstances I have frequently seen quite a number of birds come to grief on the rocks within 30 yards of starting. Most of these, though somewhat dazed by the impact, flutter and claw their way on to the top of some big boulder, and after a moment's pause again dive forth, but not infrequently with no better result. The birds, I believe, often caused by their paying too much attention to and looking behind at whatever startled them, instead of gauging their proper angle."

"The raising and unfolding of the wings is worthy of a little consideration. The former usually takes place not after, but previous to, the diving or springing forward, while generally the whole 'foot' is at rest upon the rock. Of course, when suddenly alarmed birds sometimes cast themselves from the cliff without first raising their wings, and in consequence fell rapidly."

"The old idea that the wings of a bird simply flap up and down and that by some means the body travels steadily along on a level horizontal course has had to be given up. The aviator must be guided accordingly, difficult as it may be for him to realize that at each beat of the wing of a bird the body is raised as well as propelled. In the bird's flight the wings are raised and the body seems to be dependent from them and yet again the wings are far depressed and the body appears to be pushed up and supported by them."

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Vegetables are all thoroughly cooked and only require warming and seasoning as fresh vegetables. Many varieties are immediately available for salads.



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CAPT. CARLEY KILLED BY ASSASSIN'S BULLET

Is Shot From Shore Whilst On
Bridge Of Steamer Anlan
At Chungchow

Router's Pacific Service to The China Press
Ichang, December 9.—Captain Carley has been shot dead on the bridge of the s.s. Anlan, at Chungchow, by some person on shore.

Haichow Welcomes A Return To Peace

Social Correspondence to The China Press
Haichow, Dec. 4.—Peaceful times are the order in this region. Following the looting of Haichow and neighboring towns and cities last July, there was an outbreak of robbing and much lawlessness all through the district. This was suppressed as soon as the strenuous general Pei Pao-shan got on his job after he parted from Chang Hsun and became affiliated with President Feng Kuo-chang. Those soldiers who did the looting have been scattered and sent away so that there is no further danger from their depredations. Other soldiers have been brought in, many of them newly enlisted, and they are all well behaved.

The Government Salt Inspectorate Offices at Panpu were recently the scene of rioting. Shortly after the noon hour when only the Chinese Inspector was in, with a clerk or two, a mob of salt merchants entered the office yard ostensibly to make inquiries about certain arrangements being made to shut up a large number of salt wells. They were politely requested to wait until the Foreign Inspector should come when the discussion might be entered upon. However a rush was made, the Inspector was seized, dragged into the courtyard, knocked unconscious and stabbed on the head. Just then the guard at the gate fired off two blank cartridges. The mob, panic-stricken, fled, leaving the Inspector lying on the ground.

The Foreign Inspector, arriving shortly after, found him and immediately sent for medical assistance, meanwhile rendering first aid to the injured man.

The cause of the trouble lies in the order from the Central Salt Administration to close up a large number of salt wells from which smuggling was constantly carried on, which smuggling the Salt Police were powerless to stop. Compensation was offered the owners of the wells but this compensation was loudly claimed to be much too small. It is said that ten thousand people will lose their means of earning a livelihood. Various attempts have been made, both by Chinese and foreigners here, to settle the matter amicably but with no success so far. It is to be hoped a settlement may soon be arrived at as the present situation is very tense and each side thinks it has full justification for its stand. There is danger of further trouble so fear as the salt producers are in more or less of an ugly temper about the matter.

Germany's Sufferings Are Told by American

France in Comparison Has
Not Begun To Feel
Pinch Of War

(Router's Agency War Service)
Paris, December 7.—An American, Mr. G. H. Holman, of Fort Wayne, has just arrived in Paris, from Berlin, where he has had over three years' first-hand knowledge of Germany in war-time. In an interview, he declared that Germany is suffering untold hardships as the result of the Allied blockade, saying: "After my experience in Germany, I should say that France has not yet begun to feel the pinch of war as far as foodstuffs are concerned. The British sea blockade has Germany by the throat. Substitutes are constantly replacing everyday necessities."

Woman Suffrage Bill Passed by Commons

(Router's Agency War Service)
London, December 7.—The House of Commons today passed the third reading of the Representation of the People Bill, under which women are enfranchised. The question of the redistribution of the Irish seats was remitted to a conference of two Nationalists and two Members of the Ulster Party, with the Speaker of the House as President. The recommendations of this conference will be embodied in a separate Bill, which will be treated as an agreed measure.

S.S. FUKURA AGROUND

On the arrival of the river steamer Loongwa from Hankow yesterday Captain S. Findeison, its master, reported that on Saturday he passed the steamer Fukura, aground on the left bank of the river three miles below the East Pillar.

U. S. War Secretary Inspects Big Encampment



Secretary of War Newton Baker and Major-General Hodges, commander of Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., seated at headquarters during the secretary's visit to the encampment.

Bourlon Wood Bombarded Without Germans Knowing British Had Evacuated It

(Router's Agency War Service)
London, December 9.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported on Friday evening: We carried out a successful local operation, at dawn, northward of La Vaqueerie. Ulster men captured the trenches constituting their objectives, considerably improving our line.

Our patrols, south-eastward of Ypres, last night, successfully attacked hostile working parties. A hostile raid north-eastward of Ypres was repulsed. A number of casualties were inflicted on the enemy in these encounters and prisoners taken.

Our aeroplanes bombed hostile billets throughout Thursday. A particularly successful raid was made against the railway-station and sidings at Valenciennes, where fires were started.

Every opportunity was taken by our aeroplanes to use their machine-guns against enemy infantry in trenches. There was much fighting, in which five hostile machines were brought down and three driven down. One of ours is missing.

Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday afternoon: The enemy's artillery has been active, during the night, in the neighborhood of Flesquiers and northward of the Menin road.

Sir Douglas Haig reported in the evening: There was local fighting, this afternoon, eastward of Bourles. On the remainder of the front, there has been no infantry action, but a hostile artillery bombardment of our positions in the neighborhood of Flesquiers, Monchy-lez-Preux and Passchendaele.

One German machine was brought down and another landed intact behind our lines. Four of ours are missing.

Sir Douglas Haig reported this afternoon: The enemy's artillery was active, last night, southward of Lens and in the Passchendaele sector. Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening: There have been encounters between outposts, westward of Graincourt, today. An attempted raid, southward of Lens, last night, was successfully repulsed. We took a few prisoners.

The enemy's artillery has been more active in the Messines sector. Our aeroplanes on Saturday bombed hostile billets and fired many rounds at targets on the ground. Two are missing.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters, wiring on Friday, said that probably the most important news was the threatened break in the weather, for a spell of wet and mud would render the German positions before Cambrai something more than dismal, whilst abundantly justifying our withdrawal towards the extraordinarily strong and comparatively comfortable Hindenburg trench-system.

If the Germans recognise this, we may see a somewhat wide belt of "No Man's Land" hereabouts. The enemy may yet have the opportunity of flinging masses of men against their own Hindenburg wall.

We withdrew all our guns and ammunition and every scrap of military material without mishap, after blowing up the bridges across the canal. So far as is known, we only sustained one casualty when evacuating Bourlon Wood.

Reuter's correspondent shows that the British withdrawal was carried out in a masterly fashion, between Tuesday evening and late on Thursday afternoon. The unsuspecting enemy shelled Bourlon Wood vindictively all Wednesday and made a heavy attack against Anneux, on Thursday, putting down a tremendous bombardment and then advancing their waves of infantry under

our lines in the direction of Bezonvaux and Beaumont. Our fire smashed up these attacks and drove back the assailants to their own trenches.

The communique in the evening reported:—There has been considerable reciprocal artillery work at Maisons-de-Champagne and on the right of the Meuse. Our aviators bombed the railway-stations at Fribourg and Thionville and various enemy depots and cantonnements behind their front.

The communique yesterday afternoon reported: There has been great mutual artillery activity on the right bank of the Meuse.

The communique in the evening reported: A big German raid at Beaumont completely failed. Seven persons were killed and 20 injured in an air-raid on Culaf, on the night of the 8th.

The communique this afternoon reported:—An enemy attempt near Bezonvaux was repulsed, with appreciable losses, after a sharp fight. The communique this evening reported: There have been fairly lively artillery actions at Saigneul, Maisons-de-Champagne and on the right of the Meuse.

Except around Moeuvres and La Vaqueerie, where fighting is in progress, our whole position was satisfactorily clear at sunset on Thursday. We still retain the high ground near La Vaqueerie and our guns are very favorably placed for maintaining a most devastating fire.

The German effort has been stupendous. It is estimated that not fewer than twenty-five divisions (over 250,000 men) have been employed to try to restore the broken Hindenburg Line, of which we still have three wonderful lines of reserve, support and front line trenches behind us. The behavior and spirit of our troops are beyond praise. They clearly comprehend the situation.

Reuter's correspondent's own impression is that the enemy's situation is almost untenable in a considerable area of the country they are occupying, while our whole withdrawal has resulted in our establishing a tremendously strong position and our recent gains are thoroughly defended. The message concludes: "Everybody on our side today seems to wear a smile of quiet confidence."

The majority of the papers regard the setback at Cambrai as a serious one. The Daily Chronicle remarks that practically the whole drain of the British and French reinforcements for Italy seems to have been a drain on Sir Douglas Haig's reserves, for Sir Douglas has taken over a large piece of the French front, apparently to enable the French also to send a large army to Italy. "Comprehensive policies must be adopted to restore Sir Douglas Haig's superiority in men and guns."

The Times says that prompt decisions on the question of manpower are most imperative. Great Britain must husband and develop her military resources to the utmost and stand in the breach, that civilization and freedom may be saved. "We have reached a stage in the war when no man or woman is justified in remaining in occupations which are not essential to the war."

The Morning Post and the Daily Mail are more optimistic. The former says that Sir Douglas Haig deliberately abandoned the salient before Cambrai, not because he could not have kept it, but because the salient was costly to hold.

"Our gains are threefold. We have broken the Hindenburg Line, inflicted heavy losses on the enemy and established ourselves in the Hindenburg Line. If Sir Julian Byng's operation is viewed in proper perspective, as a raid on a great scale, it has been a brilliant success. The enemy built a fortress: we occupy it."

The Daily Mail remarks: "There is no justification for von Hindenburg's boast of victory. He has failed completely in his main enterprise of breaking and rolling up our line and striking a blow like he did in Italy."

Paris, December 9.—The official communique issued on Friday afternoon reported:—On the right of the Meuse, after a violent bombardment, the enemy twice attempted to reach

our lines in the direction of Bezonvaux and Beaumont. Our fire smashed up these attacks and drove back the assailants to their own trenches.

The communique in the evening reported:—There has been considerable reciprocal artillery work at Maisons-de-Champagne and on the right of the Meuse. Our aviators bombed the railway-stations at Fribourg and Thionville and various enemy depots and cantonnements behind their front.

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News Briefs

A report in the Chinese press yesterday to the effect that Mr. Tsen Tsung-chien, the newly appointed Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Shanghai, had arrived here and taken over the office has proved to be unfounded. It is not known when he will arrive here, if at all.

In an action now pending in the Mixed Court, Peter Viet, an Austrian and one of the Sanitary Inspectors in the Municipal Health Department, is suing his wife for divorce, charging infidelity. Mr. W. S. Fleming has been retained by the applicant and Mr. F. W. Hadley by the defendant.

M. Tachuan S. K. Loh, the new justice of the Shanghai Civil Court, assumed his office Sunday afternoon when he formally took over the work from the retiring magistrate, Mr. Yuan Ling-pei. Mr. Loh hails from Chingpu of this province, being a graduate of the Fuh Tan College, Szechwan. He was editor of the Commercial Press as well as one of the local Chinese papers and was sent to America on the Boxer Indemnity Scholarship in 1911, being a graduate of the University of Wisconsin.

Mr. George Korpit, an old resident of China, who has been absent in the United States for some months past, has returned to Shanghai. Mr. Korpit is now General Manager in China for the Manchurian American Trading Corporation, head office New York, and he intends opening up offices throughout China, including Shanghai, the head office. His firm represents some of the most important dye factories in America, and will also handle motor cars and other lines of goods.

Two former shroffs, named Dong Lee-sung and Chow Kwen-si, went on trial before Assessor Byrne and Magistrate Li in the Mixed Court yesterday on a charge of conspiring with J. M. Campos in defrauding Weeks and Co. of various large sums of money. Mr. T. E. Treuhaft, managing director of the company, gave evidence regarding a number of collections made by the shroffs for which no entries appeared in the books. It was expected that Campos would take the box today. Mr. McKean appeared for the complainants and Mr. Home and Mr. Haskel for the accused.

Dr. R. S. Ivy returned to Shanghai from Canada yesterday.

Mr. J. W. Jamieson, British Consul-General at Canton, has reached Shanghai, coming from Peking, Sunday.

Capt. E. S. Sowerby, M. B. B. S., London, B.A.M.C., son of the Rev. Arthur Sowerby, of Peking, has been awarded the Military Cross, according to word received here. Capt. Sowerby was born in Taiyuanfu, Shansi and went to England in 1915, where in a motor accident on Salisbury Plain he suffered a broken thigh and leg. He went to France last year and has been there ever since. He was in the engagement at Messines Ridge.

Business and Official Notices

Steamer for Sale or Charter

800 tons D/W excluding bunkers; 1,000 tons cargo capacity; 18 tons coal consumption; 10-12 miles speed.

C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES & Co.,
Ship Brokers,
1A Jinkee Road.

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DENTAL-SURGEONS
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Oral Surgery,
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Will perform all

Kinds of dental operation on
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And supply
Teeth of Superior Workmanship in
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Subscriptions will close here on
15th December, 1917.

No charges whatever for wiring
the subscriptions.

Facilities granted and best exchange.

G. LION,
Manager.

5799

ALMA ESTATES, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the
Eighth Annual General Meeting of
shareholders of the above-named
Company will be held at the Head
Office, No. 71 Szechuen Road, Shang-
hai, on Thursday, the 20th day of
December, 1917, at 4.30 p.m. for
presentation of the Report of the Directors
and Accounts to the 30th September,
1917, and the transaction of the
ordinary business of the Company.

The Transfer Books of the Company
will be closed from Saturday,
15th to Thursday, 20th December, both
days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries and General Managers,
Shanghai, Dec. 8, 1917.

16119

LOST

Notice is hereby given that we
have lost in the Highway, a bank
order of Wa Chong Bank (華中銀行)
No. 28618, amounting to Tls. 100,
and another of Yih Kong Bank (益康銀行)
No. 15662, amounting
to Tls. 35, due on 17th December,
1917, respectively. The said two
banks have been notified to stop the
payment of them, which have lost
their effect forever.

All banks, companies, etc., are
hereby notified not to receive or use
the said negotiable instruments.

CHU KONG & CO.,
26-28 Rue Du Consulat,
Shanghai.

Shanghai, 8th December, 1917.

16120

Damon and Pythias

S/S "NIPPON"

The S.S. "Nippon" is now dis-
charging her cargo at the Shanghai-
Hongkew Pootung East Wharf.
Consignees are requested to send in
their Bills of Lading for counter-
signature and take immediate delivery
of their goods. All claims
against this steamer must be sent in
within ten days after completion of
the steamer's discharge or they will
not be recognised. All risk of fire
at the wharf to be borne by the
consignees of the goods. Examination
of damaged cargo will take
place at the Wharf on Saturday,
Dec. 15th, at 10 a.m.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.,
Charterers.

16122

"V" MODES

NO. 20 NANKING ROAD

3rd Floor

Now on view—A further

consignment from Messrs.

Arthur and Bond of dainty

blouses, lingerie, etc., suit-

able for Xmas Gifts.

15520

CARPETS OF QUALITY

HWA YENG'S Factory—large, airy,
modernised—invites your inspection
of their Prime Quality Tientsin Car-
pets. Made from the finest, fadeless,
camel wool, procurable only in the
carpet district of Tientsin, these car-
pets are beautifully designed, either
in foreign or Chinese patterns, and
the finish is perfect.

You Will Need Carpets In Your
Home This Winter

Try HWA YENG'S—They beautify
your home, bring out expressions
of admiration from your guests, and
the cost is exceedingly cheap.

Prices according to quality
from \$7.50 upward.

HWA YENG CARPET FACTORY,
127 Peking Road.

You can't miss our factory: it's
right on the road.

16112

Social Charity Fund

Subscribers to the above fund are
hereby informed that the Second
Annual Meeting will take place at
No. 1A Jinkee Road (3rd floor) on
Friday, the 14th December, 1917,
at 6 p.m. precisely.

Subscribers are kindly requested
to make every effort to be present.

J. A. SELAVISA ALVES,
Trustee.

16112

Notice of Removal

LAOU KAI FOOK SILK CO.

Our new premises at the corner
of Kiukiang and Honan Roads are
now completed, and our business is
about to be removed there. During
the course of removal, on the 5th
and 6th December, our business will
be suspended.

The opening day will be Friday,
7th December, 1917.

A great quantity of newest style
silk piece goods on cheap sale for
one week only.

Shanghai, 4th December, 1917.

16059

ANTIMONY REGULUS

(99% Pure)

ALWAYS IN STOCK

Apply, Hupeh Government

Smelting Works, Wuchang.

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No. 4 Canton Road

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LYCEUM THEATRE

A. D. C.

177th PRODUCTION

"Eliza Comes To Stay"

A FARCE IN 3 ACTS

by

H. V. ESMOND

Saturday, 15th December, 1917

Monday, 17th December, 1917

AT 9 P.M.

Portion of the Proceeds to be
Devoted to

THE BLIND SOLDIERS AND SAILORS FUND

Booking for the above two
performances will open at

MESSRS. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

On Saturday, 8th Dec., 1917

BY ORDER

Wm. Armstrong

16093 BUSINESS MANAGER

PROF. I. K. SETO
EXPERT MASSEUR
15 Years' Experience in U.S.A.

Electric and Steam Vapor and
TURKISH BATHS, special y for
Rheumatism and Nervousness and
guaranteed to Cure Colds. 25 North
Szechuen Road (opposite Quinsan
Road). 15338

Central Bureau of Liquidation

of the
Deutsch-Asiatische Bank

Notice is hereby given that under
instructions from the Ministry of
Finance and the Ministry of
Foreign Affairs of the Republic of
China, the business in China of the
Deutsch-Asiatische Bank has been
placed in liquidation.

And all parties of Chinese, Allied
and Neutral nationalities having
claims against the said Bank are
hereby required to notify the Local
Bureau of Liquidation of their
claims, within one month from this
date.

And notice is hereby further
given, that all parties indebted to
the said Bank must discharge their
liabilities within one month from
this date, after which period the
Central Bureau of Liquidation will
take such action as may be necessary.

Shanghai, 13th November, 1917.

Bureau of Liquidation

of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank,

Shanghai.

14 The Bund.

15337

SAEY TAI

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters

Great Clearance Sale

for two weeks only

Commencing on Monday, Dec. 10th.

The whole of our stock of Winter Suitings,
Overcoatings and Sturdies

Cash, less 30% for all goods.

SAEY TAI

350/1 Nanking Road: Tel. No. 3368.

16102

The Eden Dispensary

(Next to Horse Bazaar)

FOR VENEREAL DISEASES ONLY

Hours 10-12; 2-4 Daily.

Consult

Y.M.C.A. IS PROVING A BOON TO SOLDIERS

More Huts Needed To Offset
Influence Of Native Vil-
lage Taprooms

CONTRASTS ARE STRIKING
Association Camps Thronged
By Men During Every
Leisure Hour

Somewhere in France, October 15.—
(By mail).—"More to do and more
huts to do it in!" that is the soldier's
cry all along the line.

More Young Men's Christian As-
sociation huts are needed badly, as
are more workers for the huts already
standing. The average Y. M. C. A.
worker in France toils from sixteen
to twenty hours daily. Up early,
sweeping out the hut, carrying away
the empty ginger ale bottles, filling
ink wells, scrubbing the tables; then
he must arrange the day's program,
after which he opens the canteen,
snatching such a lunch as is possible
when the lunch hour arrives.

He still is presiding at the counter
while he runs the athletic sports in
the afternoon, and he may have a
class in French, history, penmanship
of arithmetic to conduct meanwhile.
The evening finds him with a handful
of men to entertain and keep busy,
and he has his books to balance when
the men have gone to bed.

His hut is up a straight white road,
shining silver, under twin rows of
Lombardy poplars. To the rear sleeps,
or seems to sleep, a tiny village, thick
or thatched, and quiet. Nothing could
be more foreign, more un-American,
more French. Ahead, in a field, a few
steps off the road, a black bulk rises;
a big building with a peaked roof. It
is amazingly full of men—men at
tables, writing letters, reading mag-
azines, playing checkers—Rembrandt
men, whose faces are lighted by the
yellow flicker of candles planted on
rails along the walls—men in some
sort of uniform, and at the far end
a group about an older man, who
sings with them.

It's "Way Down Upon the Suwanee
River" they are singing his bit of the
American army and this bit of the
American Y.M.C.A. in France.

Teaching French To Troops
In a quiet room at the back a
Y.M.C.A. worker is teaching French
to a class of American soldiers. In a
corner behind, a counter, another
worker is serving ginger ale, crackers
and chocolate. A conspicuous sign
announces a track meet and baseball
game for tomorrow. There is another
even more prominent, and most of
the men are following its admonitions.
It reads:

"You Promised Mother A Letter"

Other entertainers come to enliven
the evening and other soldiers come.
The hut was full. Now it overflows.
Some soldiers can neither force an
entrance nor find room to see between
the heads that fill the window. They
have to go away, and there's the pity,
for there's another night picture in
the vicinity of the American camps.
It is a Rembrandt picture, too!

It is back there in the tiny, sleepy
village. A curving street leads to a
hotel tightly shuttered and closed
against air and sound. Down a badly
smelling hall one stumbles upon a door
that opens upon a narrow room that
is filled with a flare of lamplight and
the mixed fumes of oil and undigested
drink and dirt.

The room is full of regular pen-
sant customers, long ago gone to bed,
but with boys—American boys—boys
for whom there was no room in the
hut. They sit at tables dragged from
all over the village to accommodate
the influx of unexpected custom.
Here and there among them is a girl.
Not the sort of girl the boys know
back home, but the offscouring of
little towns thrown upon the highway
and creeping by night into the only
spot in France that would give them
shelter.

Cannot Suppress Taproom

That is the inn taproom as it is in
half a dozen villages about the Amer-
ican camp, and no exercise of military
authority has yet prevented it from so
being. The officers are doing their
best, but they say the Y.M.C.A. must
help. The French authorities second
their declaration. Trained observers
of social conditions say that the efforts
of the American officers are admirable,
but the one chance of social salvation
for the weaker and more lonely
American soldier in France lies in the
hands of the Y.M.C.A.

Two enlisted men were sitting in a
Y.M.C.A. hut. "Pinch me, will you?"
cried one. "I wanta know whether
I'm dreamin' or not. If I ain't, jest
go away an' let me sit here, so's I
can look over those guys' heads to
the canteen. I don't want no cho-
colate, or I don't want no seggars; I
jest wanta look at a decent woman
again. I jest wanta watch that little
dame smile while she passes out the
stuff to them blokes up there. Did
you pipe that? She talks English,
too—real American! I'm goin' up
an' buy some-pin. Mebbe she'll smile
at me, too."

Too Much Spare Time

"Well," said a sad eyed soldier from
the middle West, "I like it well enough
here, and of course I'm going to do
my duty, only I wish we either hadn't
so much time to spare, or else there
were enough Y.M.C.A.'s to keep us all
busy. The Sundays are the worst.
Military work's light then, and in
spite of all the Y's to do, the day's a
long one."

The Y.M.C.A. workers, who already
are accomplishing a great deal, though
only a small part of what is to be done,
give their time and strength un-
grudgingly, and many of them were
not trained for such exacting work.

Outdoor Sports



By Tad



Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican
dollars cents at Hongkew Market
as compiled on December 4, 1917.

Butcher's Meat	
Beef	per lb. 14-20
Mutton	" 16-20
Pork	" 26-30
Veal	" 26-30
Fish	
Bream	per lb. 14-16
Cod	" 14-16
Mandarin	" 20-30
Mackerel	" 26-30
Pomfret	" 26-30
Salmou	" 16-18
Samli	" none
Soles	" 16-18
Whitebait	" none
Game, Poultry and Eggs	
Deer	each 1.50-2.00
Duck	" 40-70
Eggs	per doz. 16-20
Fowl	per lb. 16-18
Geese	each 70-1.00
Hare	" 30-35
Partridge	" 50-60
Pheasant	" 45-55
Pigeons	" 15-18
Plover	" none
Quail	" 14-16
Snipe	" 12-14
Turkey	per lb. 35-40
Teal	each 12-14
Wild Duck	" 30-35
Wild Geese	" 30-40
Woodcock	" 50-60
Wild Pigeons	" 10-12
Fruit	
Apples	per lb. 14-18
Apricots	" none
Bananas	" 5-8
Cherries	" none
Cocoanuts	each 15-16
Chestnuts	per lb. 8-10
Figs	per doz. none
Grapes	per lb. 14-16
Lemons	each 5-8
Lichees	per lb. none
Mangoes	each none
Mangosteens	per doz. none
Melons	each none
Oranges	per lb. 8-8
Peaches	" none
Persimmons	" 6-8
Peanuts	per lb. none
Plums	" none
Pumpeloes	each 12-16
Pineapples	" 8-10
Pears	per lb. 8-14
Strawberries	" none
Walnuts	" 10-13
Vegetables	
Artichokes	per lb. 2-3
Asparagus	per doz. none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb. none
Broad Beans	" 6-8

Beetroot		Cabbage		Celery		Carrots		Cauliflower		Egg Plant		French Beans		Green Corn		Leeks		Mushrooms		Onions		Peas		Potatoes		Pumpkins		Radishes		Spinach		Tomatoes		Turnips	
per bunch	1-2	each	3-5	per bunch	8-10	"	2-3	each	20-30	per lb.	6-8	"	14-16	each	none	per bunch	2-3	per lb.	none	per lb.	8-10	"	8-10	per pic.	\$2.70-3.00	per bunch	3-4	per bunch	1-2	per lb.	2-3	per bunch	6-8	per bunch	2-3

Milk		Foreign dairies		Chinese dairies		Fuel		House Coal		Store Coal		Firewood		Fodder		Barley		Bran		E. KILNER.		Chief Inspector.	
per bottle	20	"	17	"	17	per ton	Tls. 19.50	per ton	Tls. 21.75	per 50 bundles	\$1.00	per 114 lbs.	\$2.60	"	\$1.85	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

Passengers Arrived	
Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Mr. S. A. Shephard.	
Per C.M. s.s. Hsiao from Foochow:—Mr. L. R. Stadthaus.	
Per S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru from Daire:—Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Mace and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Kurosky, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Kurosky, Mr. and Mrs. S. Lader, and M. Tepitsky. From Tientsin:—Mr. and Mrs. J. Stibbe, Messrs. E. Skidmore, P. Jacobsen, and K. Suzuki.	
Per N.S. s.s. Ningshao from Han- kowi:—Mrs. O. J. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Wood.	
Per C.N. s.s. Poyang from Han- kowi:—Miss D. Kent.	
Per C.M. s.s. Sinkiang from Hong- kong:—Miss M. Moral, Mr. and Mrs. Jolly, Mrs. Tippe, Messrs. Battley, Commladel, Reece, and Shutz.	
Per L.C. s.s. Loongwo from Han- kowi:—Messrs. Charles E. Geddes, T. Toyner, C. H. B. Taylor, Geo. Spun- ger, and Lo King-kee. From Klu- kiang:—Mr. K. C. Murray.	
Per s.s. from Vancouver, etc.:—Mrs. L. Bournais, Miss M. Bru- gere, Miss M. E. Bedell, Mr. E. S. Blake, Miss R. A. Birk, Miss O. Bing- ham, Mrs. J. E. Bingham, Mr. S. G. Barnard, Mr. J. E. Bingham, Mr. A. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Coke- ley, Miss R. Danner, Mr. and Mrs. W. Dennis and 2 children, Mrs. D. W. Dennis, Miss B. D. Fry, Miss L. Greer, Miss I. Hightbaugh, Messrs. B. A. Hensler, A. Hashim, and B. P. Hovey, Dr. and Mrs. R. S. Ivy, Miss C. F. Ivy, Mr. C. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. C. Kilgore and child, Mrs. L. F. Kao, D. Van Kaathoven, H. K. Li.	

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Gen's	Man	Commander
MMB	Apr. 25	Crisis	de la Lagree Fr. g-b.	85	..	..	..	..
B.N.B.	Nov. 12	do	Queros Am g-b	..	..	..	..	..
P.O.B.	Apr. 14	do	Samar Am g-b	245	4	98	Brown	..
P.O.B.	Nov. 16	Crisis	Villalobos Am g-b	..	..	..	Clarke	..
P.O.B.	Nov. 16	do	Woodcock Br g-b	..	..	..	..	..

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE, IN FORCE FROM SEPTEMBER 1st, 1917

Up—Shanghai North To Nanking										(Main Line)		Nanking To Shanghai North—Down									
STATIONS.	Local	Express	Fast	3rd and 4th	Fast	Local	Fast	Express R.S.	Local	STATIONS.	Local	Fast	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Express	Local	Express R.S.			
HANGHAI										PEKING	dep.	..	..	..	..	8.55	P.M.R.	..	
SHANGHAI NORTH	dep.	7.55	8.10	8.40	12.45	15.35	17.15	23.00		TIENTSIN	arr.	..	..	..	..	11.10	T.P.R.	..	
WUJIAO	dep.	8.15	8.30	8.55	13.05	15.55	17.35	23.10		TSINANFU	arr.	..	..	..	..	12.10	Sacred	..	
CHANGHAI	dep.	8.35	8.50	9.15	13.25	16.05	17.45	23.30		PUKOW	arr.	..	..	..	..	13.00	Day	..	
WUJIAO	dep.	8.55	9.10	9.35	13.45	16.25	18.05	23.50		NANKING	dep.	7.50	7.50	8.05	8.30	12.45	16.35	23.00			
SHANGHAI NORTH	dep.	9.15	9.30	9.55	14.05	16.45	18.25	24.10		CHUNKIANG	dep.	8.05	8.05	8.20	8.45	12.55	16.45	23.10			
										TANYANG	dep.	8.25	8.25	8.40	8.65	13.15	17.05	23.30			
										WUJIAO	dep.	8.45	8.45	8.60	8.85	13.35	17.25	23.50			
										CHANGHAI	dep.	8.65	8.65	8.80	9.05	13.55	17.45	24.10			
										WUJIAO	dep.	8.85	8.85	9.00	9.25	14.15	18.05	24.30			
										SHANGHAI NORTH	arr.	12.15	10.15	14.30	17.50	18.00	21.00	..	7.55		

R. Restaurant Cars.
S. Sleeping Cars.

*Connects Pukow with through Siberian Service.

To Shanghai North.										(BRANCH LINE)		To Woosung Forts.									
WOOSUNG FORTS	dep.	6.50	8.10	11.10	13.15	14.00	18.10	19.50	21.30	SHANGHAI NORTH	dep.	6.10	7.30	10.30	12.35	14.30	17.10	19.10	20.45		
KIANGWAN <th>dep.</th> <th>7.17</th> <th>8.37</th> <th>11.37</th> <th>13.42</th> <th>14.27</th> <th>18.37</th> <th>20.17</th> <th>21.47</th> <td>KIANGWAN<th>dep.</th><th>6.31</th><th>7.41</th><th>10.41</th><th>12.46</th><th>15.01</th><th>17.41</th><th>19.41</th><th>21.16</th></td>	dep.	7.17	8.37	11.37	13.42	14.27	18.37	20.17	21.47	KIANGWAN <th>dep.</th> <th>6.31</th> <th>7.41</th> <th>10.41</th> <th>12.46</th> <th>15.01</th> <th>17.41</th> <th>19.41</th> <th>21.16</th>	dep.	6.31	7.41	10.41	12.46	15.01	17.41	19.41	21.16		
HANGHAI NORTH <th>arr.</th> <th>7.25</th> <th>8.45</th> <th>11.45</th> <th>13.50</th> <th>14.35</th> <th>18.45</th> <th>20.25</th> <th>21.55</th> <td>WOOSUNG FORTS.<th>arr.</th><th>6.45</th><th>8.05</th><th>11.05</th><th>13.10</th><th>15.25</th><th>18.05</th><th>19.45</th><th>21.15</th></td>	arr.	7.25	8.45	11.45	13.50	14.35	18.45	20.25	21.55	WOOSUNG FORTS. <th>arr.</th> <th>6.45</th> <th>8.05</th> <th>11.05</th> <th>13.10</th> <th>15.25</th> <th>18.05</th> <th>19.45</th> <th>21.15</th>	arr.	6.45	8.05	11.05	13.10	15.25	18.05	19.45	21.15		

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN"										MAIN LINE.										ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"									
STATIONS		Local	Fast R	Slow	Coast & Goods	Local	Ex-press R	Local	Local	STATIONS		Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coast & Goods	Ex-press R	Local										
Shanghai North	dep.	7.35	9.00	10.00	14.50	15.50	16.50			Zahkou	dep.	6.30	7.55	8.50	9.20	14.10	15.30	16.30	17.30										
Jiaohai	dep.	7.51	9.16	10.16	15.06	16.06	17.06			Hangchow	dep.	7.00	8.30	9.30	10.00	14.35	15.05	16.05	17.05										
Sicawei	dep.	7.58	9.23	10.23	15.13	16.13	17.13			Changsha	dep.	8.04	9.48	10.48	11.00	15.20	15.50	16.50	17.50										
Lungwa Junction	dep.	8.15	9.40	10.40	15.30	16.30	17.30			Yehai	dep.	7.15	9.28	11.22	11.30	15.10	15.40	16.40	17.40										
										Kashui	dep.	7.15	9.28	11.22	11.30	15.10	15.40	16.40	17.40										
										Sungkiang	dep.	7.48	9.53	11.55	12.00	15.45	16.15	17.15	18.15										
											dep.	9.05	10.47	12.59	13.00	16.08	17.40	18.40	19.40										
Shanghai South	dep.	7.45	9.10	10.10	13.35	15.00	16.00	17.55		Lungwa Junction	dep.	8.18	10.33	11.38	14.08	15.33	17.23	18.23	19.23										
Lungwa Junction	dep.	8.15	9.40	10.53	13.52	15.30	16.29	18.12		Shanghai South	arr.	8.35	10.50	11.55	14.25	15.50	17.40	18.40	19.40										
Sungkiang	dep.	8.59	10.45	12.02	16.07	17.42	18.42			Lungwa Junction	dep.	10.30	11.35	12.45	13.55	17.18	18.20	19.20	20.20										
Kashui	dep.	9.51	11.52	13.25	16.59	18.49	19.49			Shanghai South	arr.	8.35	10.50	11.55	14.25	15.50	17.40	18.40	19.40										
Sungkiang	dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	16.22	19.20																						
Yehai	dep.	8.45	11.06	13.15	15.50	17.58	19.20			Lungwa Junction	dep.	10.30	11.35	12.45	13.55	17.18	18.20	19.20	20.20										
Changsha	dep.	9.45	11.47	14.00	16.50	18.24	19.20			Sicawei	dep.	10.39	11.44	14.14	15.21	17.28	18.29	19.29	20.29										
Hangchow	dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	19.19	19.20			Jiaohai	dep.	10.46	11.51	14.21	15.27	17.37	18.38	19.38	20.38										
Zahkou	arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	19.55	19.55			Shanghai North	arr.	11.00	12.05	14.35	15.41	17.51	18.51	19.51	20.51										

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU										KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE.										ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO									
Konzenchiao	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35			Zahkou	dep.	10.10	12.25	13.10	14.55	17.20	18.15	19.15	20.15										
Kenshangmun	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50			Hangchow	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	18.50	19.50	20.50										
Hangchow	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00			Kenshangmun	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.22	18.07	19.07	19.27	20.27										
Zahkou	arr.	9.40	11.40	12.10	14.55	16.55	19.00			Konzenchiao	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.20	19.40	20.40										

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST
Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	\$600 S.
Chartered	\$64 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Marine Insurance	
Canton	Tls. 320 S.
North China	Tls. 115
Union of Canton	Tls. 760
Yangtze	\$205
Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd.	Tls. 10 B.
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	\$181 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 310
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def.	110s. B.
"Shell"	Tls. 22
Shanghai Tug (C)	Tls. 46 1/2
Shanghai Tug (F)	Tls. 46 1/2
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9 B.
Oriental Cons.	\$75. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	Tls. 2 1/2 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tls. 125 1/2 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 72 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 66 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 95 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 80 S.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 70 B.
Wellington Hotel	Tls. 5
Shanghai Hotel Ltd	Tls. 50
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cottons Mills	
Ewo	Tls. 170
Ewo Pref.	Tls. 97 1/2
International	Tls. 77 1/2
International (pref.)	Tls. 62 1/2
Laou-tung-mow	Tls. 70
Oriental	Tls. 40
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 110 B.
Fung Yik	Tls. 15 1/2 B.
Yungtze	Tls. 640 B.
Yungtze Pref.	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tile	Tls. 22
China Sugar	Tls. 87 B.
Green Island	Tls. 7.70 B.
Lang-tai	Tls. 15
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 71 S.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	Tls. 14 B.
Llewellyn	\$60
Lane, Crawford	\$100
Moutrie	Tls. 3 1/2 B.
Watson	Tls. 14 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 9 1/2
Amberst	Tls. 1 1/2
Anglo-Java	Tls. 9.80
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 4.60
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 30
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.05
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 3.40
Bute	Tls. 1.15
Chemor United	Tls. 1 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 10 1/2
Chong	Tls. 2.30
Consolidated	Tls. 2.80
Dominion	Tls. 9 1/2
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 6.80
Java Consolidated	Tls. 16 B.
Kanunting	Tls. 6
Kapala	Tls. 0.90
Kapayang	Tls. 27 1/2
Karan	Tls. 12
Kota Bahru	Tls. 7 1/2
Krookow Java	Tls. 16
Padang	Tls. 13 1/2
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 8 1/2
Permatas	Tls. 3
Rapah	Tls. 0.95
Samagagas	Tls. 0.80 B.
Seokee	Tls. 6
Semambu	Tls. 1.15
Senawang	Tls. 12
Shanghai Klabang	Tls. 0.92 1/2
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7
Shai Malay-pref	Tls. 11.10
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.55
Sungala	Tls. 1.55
Sungai Duri	Tls. 9
Sua Manggis	Tls. 6 1/2
Shai Kalantan	Tls. 77 1/2 cts.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 75 cts.
Taipang	Tls. 1 1/2 S.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.97
Tebong	Tls. 17 1/2
Ulobri	Tls. 2 1/2
Ulangbe	Tls. 4.90 S.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Cult Dairy	Tls. 9 S.
Shai Elec. and Aub.	\$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 61.85
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 35
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 60
Shai Telephone	Tls. 79 S.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 187 1/2
Sellers, Sa. Sales, B. Buyers.	
Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road	
Telephone No. 298	

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the company, are prepared to accept policies against fire on foreign and native risk at current rates.

FRAZAR & CO.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, December 10, 1917.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate

@ 101 = Tls. 99.01

@ 72.8 = Mex. \$136

Mex. Dollars Market rate ... 72475

Dragon Dollars: native bank rate

Tls. 11

Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 2.80

Bar Silver ... Tls. 290

Copper Cash ... per tael 177

Sovereigns:

Buying rate @ 4/2d. = Tls. 4.80

exch. @ 72.8 = Mex.

Peking Bar ... Tls. 6.59

Native Interest04

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ... 43d.

Bank Rate of Discount ... 5%

Market rate of discount ... 72.4

3 m-s ... %

4 m-s ... %

6 m-s ... %

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s

Ex. Paris on London ... Fr. 27.52

Ex. N. Y. on London ... T.T. \$476

Consols ... f

Exchange Opening Quotations

London ... T.T. 4/11

London ... Demand 4/11

India ... (nominal) T.T. 287 1/2

Paris ... T.T. 564 1/2

Paris ... Demand 567

New York ... T.T. 97 1/2

New York ... Demand 98 1/2

Hongkong ... T.T. 71

Japan ... T.T. 52 1/2

Batavia ... T.T. 219 1/2

Straits ... T.T. 67 1/2

Banks Buying Rates

London ... 4 m-s. Ctds. 4/4d.

London ... 4 m-s. Dcoy. 4/4d.

London ... 6 m-s. Ctds. 4/4d.

London ... 6 m-s. Dcoy. 4/4d.

Paris ... 4 m-s. 595 1/2

New York ... 4 m-s. 103 1/2

Customs House Exchange States

For December

Hk. Tls. 4.36 @ 4/11

" 1 @ 565 1/2 = France 6.30

" 1 No quotation Marks \$1.14

" 0.92 @ 97 1/2 Gold \$1

" 1 @ 52 1/2 Yen 2.12

" 1 @ 15 Rupees 3.44

" 1 @ 850 1/2 Rubles 9.47

" 1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, December 10, 1917.

Official

Shanghai Cotton Tls. 119.00

Shanghai Cotton Tls. 120.00

Shanghai Docks Tls. 72.50

Unofficial

New Eng. Tls. 13.00

S.M.C. 6% deb. 1916 @ Tls. 86.00

Java Consolidated Tls. 16.75

S.M.C. 6% deb. 1913 @ Tls. 85.00

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, December 10, 1917.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Laue Crawfords @ \$90.00 cash

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, December 8.—Today's

rubber prices were:

Plantation First Latex Crepe,

Spot: 2s. 4d. paid.

January to March: 2s. 4 1/2d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Inactive.

Previous Quotation, London, Dec.

Spot: 2s. 4d. paid.

January to March: 2s. 4 1/2d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Flat.

China Mutual Life Insurance

Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling

Take advantage of the Ex-

change.

Telephone to us, Central

2601, or write to the Head

Office,

10 Canton Road,

Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 22 years.

101 Bubbling Well Road. Seven

minutes from Bund by tram, which

stop at the door. Strictly first-class

cuisine under the personal super-

vision of the proprietress. 60 rooms,

separate baths, with hot and cold

water, electric light. Tel. W. 1371.

Yankee Women In British War-Work

American women are doing their

"bit" in England.

In Brighton, once England's most

fashionable watering-place, every

second man now either wears the

service uniform or the hospital blue,

and they are all talking about the

cheery activities of American women

who where you like, and who will

do anything for the boys who are

doing helpful and kindly stunts.

At Brighton there is a big hospital

exclusive for men who have lost

limbs, and the sight of these poor

fellows, some minus an arm, some

with but one leg, and a few with

both neither limbs gone, sitting on

the benches along the front, hobbling

on crutches, or being conveyed away

in bath-chairs either by nurses, re-

latives, or more able-bodied comrades,

is one of the most pathetic that I, for

one, have ever seen.

Not that these fine fellows are, in

their own phrase, "down-hearted,"

not a bit of it. They quote themselves

again, they are wonderfully "merry

and bright." To find a glum face

among them is exceptional. Some-

times one thinks that what one reads

in the papers about the cheerfulness

of the wounded is exaggerated, but a

walk along the front at Brighton will

convince the most complete skeptic

that the case, if anything, is under-

estimated.

These maimed men, in their blue

suits and neckties of social red, sit

happily in the sun, smoke end-

less "fags," as the term cigarettes

is called, and they are "jolly."

"Jolly" one another, shout compli-

ments to pretty girls as they pass,

and generally enjoy themselves.

Some of them are convalescing

from the effects of gas, and others

are suffering from the effects of

other forms of needwork, and do

it surprisingly well. Altogether,

to repeat a current jest, there's no-

thing more cheerful than hospital

blues.

Of course, one reason that all the

British wounded are so good-temper-

ed is that every conceivable thing is

done for their comfort and entertain-

ment, and that brings us somewhat

belatedly, back to our subject. On

the evening of the day I was at

Brighton a concert was to be given

at the highest of the local military

hospitals, the one for the maimed

men, the home of which is Brighton's

famous "Pavilion," the mammoth

Moorish structure that was built in

the time of George III, who was

greatly devoted to Brighton, and that

is to be utilised entirely for enter-

tainments.

One of the American women who

is Mrs. Malley-Keyes. She is the

daughter of the late Edward Malley,

of New York, and the wife of Maj.

Middleton Keyes, of the British Army.

The correspondent of *The Globe* re-

minds a concert at which she was

telling of a concert at which she

was to sing, which fact, according

to the Tommies, assured a "bumper"

attendance.

"She's all right, she is," was the

verdict of the "blue" in the deck-

chair next to mine on the promenade.

"She's pretty and she's got a topping

voice," she said, the kind of words

we like—light, funny, and with a

good swing, and choruses that we

can join in. Me, I'd as soon hear

Mrs. Malley-Keyes as Margaret Coop-

er or Dorothy Vernon (two popular

professionals) and that's saying some-

thing, ain't it? Hear her sing

"Bonnie, Bonnie"—it's a bit of a

right. A New York lady she is, I

hear married to a fine officer with

with a lot of good-looking kiddies.

Major Keyes got "pipped" out at the

front last summer, and now he's

doing light duty down here. Sure,

his wife sings to us often, and at

other hospitals, too, and generally

bucks the boys up. Wish they were

all like she is. Concerts are all right

and all the ladies and gentlemen

what come and do their bit mean

well, but some of them—blimey, not

"art!"

Which, translated, means that some

of these amateur entertainers are

pretty fierce and, from the soldiers'

point of view, may be numbered

among the minor horrors of war.

Other talk that I heard at the

smart Hotel Metropole and elsewhere

in Brighton revealed that Mrs.

Malley-Keyes really works like a

Trojan arranging these entertain-

ments for the men as well as tick-

ling in them, and that she has work-

ed in the kitchens of canteens and

generally helped whenever possible.

She is the best type of soldier's wife,

in fact.

Later I had a chat with the lady

herself, and saw her little crowd of

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	Tons	
KAMAKURA MARU	12,500	
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FOR HONGKONG

INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Higo,	Dec. 18
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AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

TOKIWA MARU	15,500	Capt. K. Ogura,	Dec. 19
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SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Maehida,	Dec. 11
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YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki,	Dec. 15
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CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui,	Dec. 18
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YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	Dec. 22
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HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	Dec. 25
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SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	Dec. 13
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KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagi,	Dec. 20
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Kobe to Seattle

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000		Dec. 17
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MISHIMA MARU	16,000		Dec. 15
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AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

TANGO MARU	14,000		Dec. 18
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NIKKO MARU	10,000		Middle of January
------------	--------	--	-------------------

AKI MARU	12,500		Feb. 15, 1918
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Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

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Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusei, Shanghai. Tel. No. 2729.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 — Midnight, 1330 — 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Local	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Local	Mail	Mail
101	8	1			1	102	9
8	35	2	0	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	2290	1900
2345	112	3	84	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin	1900	1700
2350	117	4		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin	1900	1650
000	118	5		arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin	1900	1600
1910	520	2340	524	arr. Mukden	dep. Tientsin	2340	1600

Local	Mail	Local	Miles	Tientsin-Pukow Line	Local	Mail	Local
715	110	1	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin	1705	1615
735	110	2	271	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin	1655	1605
745	120	3		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin	1631	1547
758	1500	4	78	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	1538	1521
1407	1745	5	148	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	1048	958
1801	2021	6		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	808	808

Local	Mail	Local	Miles	Tientsin-Pukow Line	Local	Mail	Local
7	2081	1	220	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	748	1815
1089	2281	2	286	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	601	1554
1380	238	3		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	549	1311
1314	248	4	318	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	389	1295
1558	316	5	377	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	130	1071
1814	460	6		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	2339	811

Local	Mail	Local	Miles	Tientsin-Pukow Line	Local	Mail	Local
9	480	1	420	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	2339	2007
1156	883	2	523	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	1903	1448
1204	840	3		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	1944	1421
1657	1182	4	600	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	1648	928
1849	1300	5	631	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	1530	798

Express	Express	Express	Miles	Shanghai-Nanking Line	Express	Express	Express
16	10	1	0	dep. Nanking	arr. Tientsin	1410	1500
2345	1459	2	193	arr. Nanking	dep. Tientsin	1410	1500
700	2120	3		arr. Shanghai-North	dep. Tientsin	736	2330

Express	Express	Express	Miles	Yenchow-Tsingchow Branch-Line	Express	Express	Express
930	1330	2130	140	arr. Yenchow	arr. Tientsin	810	1410
1030	1430	2230	140	arr. Yenchow	arr. Tientsin	810	1410
1030	1430	2230	140	arr. Yenchow	arr. Tientsin	810	1410

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. S — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuehowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press
should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday.Small Hotel Blaze
Causes ExcitementFire in Palace Kitchen Quickly
Subdued; Houses Burned
In Frenchtown

There was a flutter of excitement about the Palace Hotel at about 4.30 yesterday afternoon and quite a crowd gathered when the Fire Brigade dashed up in response to a general alarm, sounded when a pan of grease blazed up and set fire to the woodwork about the hostelry's kitchen flue on the top floor. The hotel staff got the chemical extinguishers to work and the Brigade soon had the blaze out, little damage occurring.

A more serious outbreak took place in the French Concession at 7.20 p.m., near Thibet Road and Avenue Edward VII, when four or five houses were affected. The French Brigade checked the flames.

Hupeh Is Still Loyal
To Peking, Declares
Central Government

The reports that General Wang Chuan-yan of Hupeh has declared independence and that he has left Wuchang with his troops have been denied by Peking, according to Chinese telegrams. The government states that even as late as Sunday afternoon, the Hupeh Tsuchun reported the arrival of a division of Northern troops at Hankow, saying that order is being maintained in his province.

Semi-official reports from Hankow say, however, that the city is panic-stricken in view of the numerous wild rumors. Residents are moving out as quickly as the means of conveyance allow, in spite of the protests of the police. Business is stagnant and merchants are shipping their stock to Shanghai.

President Feng Kuo-chang has rejected the joint memorandum of the Tsuchun Conference, asking for a mandate ordering the suppression of the South with armed force. He says the consequence of such an order will be disastrous and he does not wish to be blamed for committing this error.

General Tan Yen-kai, by a mandate Friday, was restored to office as Civil Governor of Hunan, acting concurrently as its Tsuchun. In his message announcing the appointment the President said that both the Tsuchun and the Southern troops at Hunan should be withdrawn and if sufficient assurance is given to the central government for the withdrawal of the Southern forces, he will withdraw the Northern troops first.

Tsuchun Chang Tso-lin of Fengtien has appointed General Hsu Lanchow, a division commander, as commander-in-chief of the punitive forces against the South-west. Thirty cars are commandeered daily from the Peking-Fengtien Railway in preparation for the conveyance of troops to the front.

The delegation from Tsinanfu, Shantung, to protest against the establishment of civil administration offices in Fengtien and Weihai by the Japanese declared in their interview with the new Foreign Minister, Lu Chen-shiang, that they will remain at the capital and fight for the abolition of these offices as long as the offices exist. Lu replied that he will urge the Chinese Minister to Tokyo, Chang Chun-shan, to deal with the Japanese government.

Troops Hurry North

Special Correspondence to The China Press

Tsingking-pu, December 6.—For the past two weeks there has been a continual stream of soldiers going north. The small boats, barrows and donkeys have been loaded with them. It has been a time of bitterness for the owners of the vehicles for they claim that they are not only badly treated but that often no remuneration is given them.

A few days ago it was rumored here that placards had been placed in the city stating that the United States had formed an alliance with the Japanese and that Japan now ruled China. There is no doubt that false reports such as this cause much unrest among the people.

Lieut. W. Hamill
Is Killed at Front

Word has just been received here telling of the death at the front of Lieutenant W. Hamill of the 11th Battalion Manchester Regiment, formerly of the Standard Oil Company here. Lieutenant Hamill was killed on August 16.

SILVER KEEPS STEADY
(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 7.—Samuel Montagu's weekly silver report states: Silver has maintained a quiet and steady tone. Should the report that the Government is acquiring 100,000,000 ounces of silver for delivery in 1918 be correct, this would equal 50 per cent of the world's probable production, while, if only the output of the United States is purchased, it would equal about 37½ per cent of the world's production.

The Indian note circulation has fallen by 14½ lakhs and its silver holding by 194 lakhs, but its gold holding has increased by 47 lakhs.

America's Richest Men Lead Liberty Parade



MILLIONAIRES LEAD PARADE.

Multi-millionaires of New York, America's wealthiest men, who led the great Liberty Loan Parade in New York.

From left to right—Allen B. Forbes, Albert W. Wiggin, J. P. Morgan, Walter E. Frew, James N. Wallace, Charles V. Rich and Jacob Schiff.

Increased Tonnage
Obtained for FranceShips Totalling 230,000 Tons
Already Given by American
Government

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 8.—M. Dardieu, the French High Commissioner to the United States, in an interview with a representative of Le Matin, informed him of the work he had accomplished with a view to increasing French tonnage for transportation across the Atlantic. M. Dardieu stated that, within the last six months, he had obtained from the United States Government for immediate use a total of 230,000 tons of shipping, in ships under the American or under the French flag. A notable part of this tonnage has been furnished by German vessels which have been confiscated in United States harbors.

Besides this, a further increase of 285,000 tons will be available in 1918, which means a total increase of 515,000 tons at the disposal of French shipping next year.

Two Suspects' Charged
For Murder of Japanese

Two Chinese, Pao Koon-jen and Woo Sz-kok, were charged in the Mixed Court yesterday with the murder of Tsunetaro Sakurai, Japanese pawn-shop keeper, who was shot to death in his place at 1425 Woon-sung Road last Wednesday.

The men were charged before Assessor Byrne and Magistrate Li and were remanded in custody for the Japanese Assessor.

B.A.T. Branch Looted,
Two' Chinese Killed

The Central China Post prints an article from Yenchow telling of a raid by Northern soldiers on the British-American Tobacco Company premises in that city. Two Chinese connected with the branch were murdered. Mr. L. S. Caldwell, the B. A. T. representative there, fortunately was away at the time. The soldiers stole \$1,600.

NEW MACAO GOVERNOR

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Macao, December 10.—Senator Ferreira da Silva, formerly Professor of Mathematics to the University of Lisbon, who has been appointed Governor of Macao, left Lisbon for Macao on the 8th.

Rumanian Envoy To
Japan Seriously Ill

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tokio, December 10.—The Rumanian Envoy, M. Nicholas Xenopol, is critically ill.

RAIDING AERTRYCKE, BAG
5 GERMAN AEROPLANES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 8.—The Admiralty issues the following communique: Our aircraft dropped many bombs on Aertrycke aerodrome, this morning. The weather was cloudy. Enemy scouts attacked our bombing machines. The latter drove down two German machines, apparently damaged. There were many fights between patrols, in which we destroyed two enemy machines and shot down one. All ours returned.

Pretty Clan-na-Gael Girls
Of Killaloe Join Sinn Fein

(Daily Mail)

Killaloe, October 13.—The Clan-na-Gael girls of Killaloe—and they are very pretty girls and mightily industrious—have sworn allegiance to the Republican Army, and Commandant De Valera has smiled his benediction upon them in a picturesque and richly Irish ceremony. Killaloe, famous for its beauty, and for the gentleman renowned in song as being born "contagious" to it, was bathed in a wonderful glow of sunset as the boys from Clare crossed the historic bridge into Tipperary, met the Tipperary contingent of the rebel army with drums beating and fife playing, and went roaring through the town.

Fifteen hundred more loyal and trusty rebels were expected from elsewhere to swell the demonstration, but they were either lost on the way or diverted elsewhere at the last moment. They—or the most rampaging of them—may have been found at Listowel Races, where there were a "fine" shindy of cracked-crowns, a baton charge, and some revolver shooting to wind up the day's sport. These little affairs pass as nothing in Ireland.

There was peace at Killaloe; nobody's "fayures" were scattered. An "ammunition column" of cars, driven at battery speed up the hill, was the main feature of the procession. It was headed by two tiny boys wearing the full uniform of the Irish Volunteers and riding long-tailed ponies. They knocked an old woman over in the mud and left her lying there, and that's all the physical damage that was done at Killaloe. Valera, with a priest at his side in the staff motor-car, was more damaged. He told the crowd which was pressing around him to be prepared day and night for battle. And they cheered. He told them that the dread shadow of conscription in Ireland still gloomed over them with a sinister threat. It was not dead but sleeping. At any moment it might come. The Sinn Fein crowd murmured. I stood by the churchyard wall and watched their faces. They were long faces, greatly troubled. Even the red sunset could not dye their pallor.

"Anyway," said the valiant commandant, if they do come to fetch us, they won't get me! [De V. is of military age and Class A, I should imagine, by the look of him]—and you must see to it that they don't get you! (Cheers.) If they come to fetch you it will be your bodies they will drag away, and maybe some of the escort will be carried off in the same litter. If you have got to fight it is not England you will be fighting for. (Cheers.) If you have got to go into the trenches you'll be in, but the trenches in Ireland! (Again cheers.) If you have got to meet bayonet charges—and you will have to—there's something better than the bayonet to meet them with. There are still the famous ten-foot pikes your fathers fought the enemy with in earlier days. Get them! ("We have got them!") They get more of them! A row of ten-foot pikes will beat a row of bayonets any day. With them in your hands they can't reach you with the bayonet."

That was the prescription made up and served out by De Valera to the simple leads of Killaloe. It was hot gospel to them. I saw their faces twinge at the mention of the word "bayonet." I watched them clear again when De Valera gripped an imaginary pike and showed them how to use it.

Now to what earthly—or to what hellish—end is this hawk-eyed young fire-brand shaping? What, in the name of everything that is human, does he mean by it? Why, in the name of everything that is human, is he fanning up and down the country in this way? Cannot some wise head, some firm hand, stop him before it is too late? Now and again you can laugh at his fireworks and write lightly of his amazing autumn maneuvers, as I have done in the columns of The Daily Mail. But the Killaloe speech (an out-of-the-way place in Killaloe) has opened my eyes to the very grave danger of this comic-opera soldiery. I can see quite plainly what is at the back of De Valera's amfinitous mind. He is out to smash the Convention. He says he can do it and that he will do it. Why? Because if the Convention strikes a fair road to settlement there will be no more use for Sinn Fein as it now exists with all its machinations and its military force.

Loophole for Young Men
Sinn Fein's enormous popularity in Ireland is due to the fact that it is a Heaven-sent loophole for the young men of Ireland to evade conscription. With the Convention steering to harbor, the Sinn Fein ship will go to the bottom and Othello's occupation will be gone.

To the men in the Killaloe crowd De Valera showed this, and when he had done and the cheers were over he turned his back to the army and addressed the deputation of pretty girls who had come up to make a presentation to them. He told them that no great movement had prospered unless it had the women behind it. That was the reason why Sinn Fein was marching to glory: the women of Ireland were in it and of it. They had done splendid things—magnificent things. They must be ready to do more—as their sisters had done in Easter week. They must be prepared to go into the firing-line even. They must be ready to nurse the wounded, to urge the army on—ready in a hundred ways when the time came.

With eyes alight—blazing—the colleens of Killaloe cheered their leader clamorously. They scrambled to touch his hand, cried him success and happiness and victory. Gallantly he raised his hat (he was not in uniform on this occasion), and, bidding them prepare, rode away into the blood-red sunset.

Sinn Fein leaders will be allowed to address a meeting at Enniskillen tomorrow, but a procession afterwards is prohibited.

Valera's Giants

Coast of Clare, October 15.—Along the roaring cliffs of Clare I walked with Father Tom, the parish priest. A squat, square man is Father Tom; the hulk of his head thick and shaggy, his face like a ripe apple, his eye cobalt blue, and his jaw with a jut to it like a bulldog's. He walks with a seaman's roll. His parish might be a ship for the tossing and the battering the Atlantic gives it. In the hammering wind you can almost feel it heave under the iron rock of its foundations—and that is why Father Tom rolls up and down it, with the enigma of his coat-tails, split by the wind, flapping and flapping around his sailor legs.

He carried me to the top of the great cliffs of Moher, by Corney O'Brien's Tower, and in a grip of iron he held me there in the howling wind and roared an Irish verse at the storm—magnificent but incomprehensible. Far away we saw the sea, whirling like a snowstorm, around the Islands of Aran.

"The next parish is America!" shouted Father Tom. "And now come down into this one—mine—and let me introduce you to the natives. Few of them have ever seen an Englishman."

Mud-Roofed Village
So we crawled down the sloping decks of Father Tom's parish, across an ankle-deep welter of mud, and into the fishing hamlet—a cluster of mud-roofed huts as old as the ages. There was never a window to one of them—only a Moher, by Corney O'Brien's Tower, and in a grip of iron he held me there in the howling wind and roared an Irish verse at the storm—magnificent but incomprehensible. Far away we saw the sea, whirling like a snowstorm, around the Islands of Aran.

I peered into the dim, smoky room of one of the huts. There was a weird figure squatting over a murrphy-pot bubbling on the glowing peat. The figure arose, came to the door, and in a shrill treble said, "Good day, your honor! May God bless you and change the wild weather. Sure they are terrible storms. Only once in a while can the canoes go out. We have caught nothing but one giant halibut this week. Nearly a hundredweight he was."

"For what did you sell him?" asked Father Tom.

"Indeed, father," replied the old man, "Mick MacClelland sold the

halibut for three glasses of whiskey." The old man's top-note gabbits brought all the other families to their doors. The men were giants of wonderful physique, their faces and bared chests a deep dull red, their eyes like burning coals. The women had the same appearance of power. . . . "Have you any sons?" I asked a six-foot woman.

"Four," she said. "One in Flanders, one in Mesopotamia, one in Salonica, and one in heaven—all soldiers, sir."

I was surprised how intimately this soft-eyed giantess spoke of the war and its doings and the geography of it. I soon discovered the mystery of it. Father Tom had taught them all, and read it to them day by day out of the columns of the day-before-yesterday's paper.

"You will be making discoveries, eh?" said the priest.

"Anyway," I replied, "I have made one discovery here. The loyal inhabitant."

"The what?" cried Father Tom. "What word was it you used? Loyal?" I nodded.

"The devil!" roared the priest. "Up here, along with me to the ruined church."

The Coastguard Flag
We climbed the crags to the ancient ruin, and there I followed the pointer of Father Tom's brown finger.

"That," said he, indicating a little house, "is the coastguard's cottage. And that small brown dot alongside another dot is Mr. Strap the coastguard, standing beside a great barrel of palm oil and wondering how he is going to save it. That has been his daily wonder for three weeks. There to the left is his flagstaff. Can you read the colors of the flag?"

"They're certainly not the White Ensign—or the Blue," said I.

"They're certainly not," replied the priest. "They're the Sinn Fein colors! Ha, ha!"

"Did Mr. Strap hoist them?" I asked in bewilderment.

"Whether he did or not he is not such a fool as to strike them!" answered the priest. "Mr. Strap is a sensible man."

Business and Official Notices

Wreck of s.s. "Shaohsing"

Offers Invited for Removal of

OFFERS are hereby invited by the Marine Department of the Maritime Customs from Salvage Companies for (a) the raising of or (b) the removal by explosives of the wreck of the S.S. "Shaohsing" lying about 3 miles S.E. from Tungsha Lightvessel in 22 feet of water at Low Water of Spring Tides.

The conditions for offering are as follows:—

In the case of a proposal for raising.

- (1) The Salvage Company shall inform the Marine Department of the method of the raising they propose to adopt and the appliances and staff they propose to use.
- (2) These appliances and staff shall be at Woosung in readiness for use by the 1st March next.
- (3) If the vessel is raised and taken into port, the Salvage Company shall be entitled to a percentage of the proceeds of the sale of vessel and cargo to be settled by agreement.
- (4) If the vessel be not raised and taken into port by the 1st July the attempt to raise shall be considered to have failed.
- (5) If the attempt to raise the vessel fail the Salvage Company shall immediately proceed with operations to remove the wreck down to mud level by blasting.
- (6) If such operations for the removal of the wreck by blasting do not proceed with a system and expedition satisfactory to the Marine Department, it shall be entitled to instruct the Salvage Company to stop work and to arrange otherwise for the removal of the wreck at the Salvage Company's cost, within the limits of its bond.
- (7) The material and cargo salvaged in raising or blasting operations shall be the property of the Salvage Company subject to the conditions named in clauses 13 and 16.
- (8) The Salvage Company shall deposit with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank a bond of Tls. 150,000, to meet, if necessary, the cost of removal of the wreck of the "Shaohsing" (under clause 6) or of the wreck of any other vessel which may occur, during the removal operation, consequent on the existence of the "Shaohsing" wreck. Any balance remaining will be returned to the Salvage Company.

In the case of proposal to remove by explosive, without a previous attempt to lift.

- (9) The Salvage Company shall inform the Marine Department of the method it proposes to adopt and of the appliances and staff it proposes to use.
- (10) These appliances and staff shall be ready at Woosung for operation on the 1st March next.
- (11) The method which is approved shall have as its object the systematic and expeditious removal of the wreck to mud level and the avoidance of waste of time by preliminary salvaging of minor valuable parts. The Salvage Company shall be obliged to adhere to the approved method.
- (12) The Salvage Company shall undertake to complete the removal of the wreck to mud level before the 1st January, 1919, and shall undertake to proceed with the operation with all possible expedition in accordance with the details laid down in the Agreement.
- (13) The gear which is salvaged with the exception of the boilers shall immediately become the property of the Salvage Company, but those designated by the Marine Department, as having a valid interest in the cargo, shall be given a preemption on the goods concerned. The boilers shall become the property of the Salvage Company subject to the condition of clause (16).
- (14) The Salvage Company shall deposit with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank a bond for Tls. 100,000 for the due performance of the contract entered into.
- (15) In the event of the operation not proceeding to the satisfaction of the Marine Department, it shall present the case to an arbitration court (as detailed in the Agreement) and on the grounds of

falling to act in accordance with the contract that court may decide that the contract ceases and that the Salvage Company shall be mulet in a fine not exceeding Tls. 25,000.

- (16) If at the time of the removal of the boilers, the operations towards the entire removal of the wreck have not proceeded to the satisfaction of the Marine Department, the boilers are to be delivered to the Marine Department as a guarantee for the continued proper performance of the work.
- (17) The subsequent release of the boilers prior to the completion of the entire removal of the wreck will be at the discretion of the Marine Department subject to an appeal by the Salvage Company to the arbitration court.

Offers will be opened on receipt, and preliminary negotiations may then be entered into. The date for a decision on the matter will be at the discretion of the Marine Department.

W. FERD. TYLER,
Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 10th December, 1917.

CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION MUNICIPALE DE LA CONCESSION FRANCAISE DE CHANGHAI

EMPRUNT MUNICIPAL DE
1914 (Obligations à 5½%)

Aucune opération de transfert ne sera enregistrée du 17 au 31 Décembre inclus.

Par Ordre,
Le Secrétaire du Conseil,
G. LAFERRIERE.

FRENCH MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

MUNICIPAL LOAN OF 1914
(5½% Debentures)

Transfer books for the above loan will be closed from 17th to 31st December, both days inclusive.

By Order,
G. LAFERRIERE,
Secretary.
16134

Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai

EMPRUNT MUNICIPAL DE
1916 (Obligations à 5½%)

Aucune opération de transfert ne sera enregistrée du 17 au 31 Décembre inclus.

Par Ordre,
Le Secrétaire du Conseil,
G. LAFERRIERE.

French Municipal Council

MUNICIPAL LOAN OF 1916
(5½% Debentures)

Transfer books for the above loan will be closed from 17th to 31st December, both days inclusive.

By Order,
G. LAFERRIERE,
Secretary.
16134

Damon and Pythias

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"UPPER CRUST"

Rye Whiskey?

— THE WHISKEY —
— OF QUALITY —

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GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
WINE MERCHANTS
73 Szechuen Road

LOST

Two bills of lading, one for 82 packages of Tobacco (25 packages discharged already), and the other for a balance of 3 packages of same cargo; both marked N.H.T. and imported by S.S. Kiangsin, of China Merchants S.N. Co., on the 6th day of 12th moon last year and on the 8th day of the 8th moon this year respectively, have been lost and same not being mortgaged to any people.

The public are hereby warned against negotiating or accepting the said bills, as same have been cancelled, and declaration has been made up to the aforesaid company for discharging the cargo.

This notice also appears in the Sin Wan Pao.

YEE SHING TON KEE.

義興東記

Shanghai, Dec. 10, 1917. 16135

NOTICE

The management of The Astor House Hotel beg to advise that, owing to the large demand for seats at their Saturday night dances, and the limited seating capacity, reservations must be claimed before 10 p.m. on the night of the dance. Tickets can be secured in advance by applying to the Hotel office.

Cambridge Local Examination

Owing to the non-arrival of the Question Papers the Examination is postponed until further notice.

C. J. F. SYMONS,
Secretary.

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English and Australian
Ham, \$1.00 per lb.
American Potatoes and
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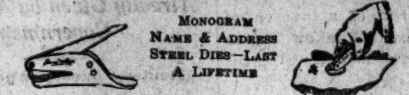
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4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI.

For This Week's Slaughter

Hill's Liquidation Sale

Real Harris Tweed, 15 designs..... \$3.70 per yd.
Pure Irish Linen, 2½ yds. wide..... 3.50
Men's Fleece Down Underwear..... 3.30 per suit
Men's Signet Shoes, all sizes..... 6.75 per pair
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs..... 0.67 per doz.
Extra Heavy Turkish Towels, 24 x 48 7.95

and thousands of other articles at prices below today's cost

H. G. Hill & Co.

119 Szechuen Road

Now that the excitement has subsided and the Viscount has returned home from his eventful trip to America, the question naturally arises:

What Does Japan Think of the Lansing-Ishii Agreement?

This question is answered in this week's issue of the REVIEW by an American living in Tokyo and in our opinion it is one of the fairest and best answers that has yet been given to this troublesome question.

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We beg to announce that we can furnish for spot delivery ex-New York warehouse stock, the very best grade of Prime Coke Tin Plate in all standard sizes, from 65-lb. base to 155-lb. base.

We are also in a position to quote on future deliveries, either standard or odd sizes, at attractive prices.

We solicit your inquiries for

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2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

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WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms Front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Nice flat to let, suitable for family or two bachelors. Good table. Telephone North 482

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

In No. 11, two comfortable small attic rooms to let, facing Park, very suitable for the winter. Bathroom adjoining and all modern conveniences. Suitable for a couple of bachelors or small family, or to be let separately.

Oriental House

31 Boone Road

Large room with bath attached, also a large attic, hot water, facing garden, moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress. Phone North 1102 15268

TO LET, with private family (Russian), flat of two comfortably furnished rooms, with board. Rooms may be taken separately. Please apply to Box 500, THE CHINA PRESS. 16116 D.12.

TO LET: Central district, large room, with bathroom and verandah attached. With board. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 482, THE CHINA PRESS. 16093 D.11.

APARTMENTS WANTED

ROOM with partial board wanted by lady, in private family, or at a lady's house. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 486, THE CHINA PRESS. 16108 D.11.

OFFICES TO LET

OFFICES AND GODOWNS at No. 17 Museum Road to let from January 1st. At present occupied by Messrs. Slowe & Co. Apply at No. 10 Yangtzepoo Road, or THE CHINA PRESS Office. 16090 D.13.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, a competent stenographer, male preferred, for Hankow. Apply to Box 488, THE CHINA PRESS. 16100 D.12.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, at next Wednesday's Auction at the Horse Bazaar: Dun Griffin, 13.3, has been here for 15 months, Grey Griffin, 13.3, has been here since August; both are quiet, good weight carriers, would make good ladies' hacks, or cross country ponies. To be sold without reserve. 16133 D.12.

FOR SALE. One almost new, gentleman's, black-face cloth overcoat large size, lined squirrel (has only been worn once). Will accept \$100. Apply to Box 489, THE CHINA PRESS. 16104 D.11.

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED, extra work by lady steno-typist, fast and accurate, terms moderate. Apply to Box 4, THE CHINA PRESS. 16128 D.18.

COTTON Textile Engineer, many years experience in China, offers his services for supervision in erecting and starting cotton spinning and weaving mills. Apply to Box 498, THE CHINA PRESS. 16114

OPEN FOR ENGAGEMENT—Import and export expert. An interview with persons interested will be of mutual advantage. Apply to Box 510, THE CHINA PRESS. 16125 D.11.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET: One 4-roomed house, Rent Tls. 24; Wayside district. Apply to Box 499, THE CHINA PRESS. 16115 D.12.

TO LET, from January 1st, No. 50 Bubbling Well Road, 7-roomed house facing Race Course. Also No. 16 Yangtzepoo Road, 5-roomed house. Apply to No. 10 Yangtzepoo Road, or THE CHINA PRESS Office. 16090 D.13.

EDUCATIONAL

RUSSIAN LESSONS given by young gentleman, who has some free hours to spare. Also willing to give same according to the Berlitz method. Apply to Box 5, THE CHINA PRESS. 16132 D.12.

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WANTED: Ambitious young men to qualify as Expert Accountants. Apply to Box 496, THE CHINA PRESS. 16113 D.11.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nien-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D. 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane. 16092 D.12.

Cantorovitch's

Liquidation Sale

terminates end of this month.

All goods selling at Sacrifice Prices

103 Broadway

103 Broadway

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 8

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 10

RING UP 3809

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PER HOUR \$4.00 PER HOUR

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